The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,784.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 30th October, at 8 a.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain N. Stewart, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 28th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 a.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 p.m.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
22nd October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅝ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE S. S. GAMBIA, 1,167 tons Register, John Burroughs, Commander, leaving about 30th instant, has available accommodation for a limited number of first-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MADRID, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th October 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder—

400 Logs superior Teak Squares.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 29th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Shigram, Silver Colour Horse, Harness and a Buggy.—In re Bhugwanjee Dwarkadass and Vulubdass Bhugwanjee, Insolvents.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th of October 1870, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, the undermentioned carriages, &c.:—

1 Shigram, 1 Silver Colour Horse, 1 set Harness, and a Buggy.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods—

50 Dozen Pictures in gilt frames.
Few Pairs handsome Flower Vases.
1 Case 100 pieces White Mulls, 20 yards 45 inches.
2 ditto 400 ditto Book Muslin, 10 yards 40 inches.
2 ditto 240 ditto Assorted Lappets ditto
1 ditto 80 ditto White Mull Mulls, 20 yards 52 inches.
6 ditto White Lappets.
1 ditto ditto Lappet Scarfs.
3 ditto Pink Dhoties, 40 inches 10 yards.
4 ditto White ditto deep tails, 45 inches 10 yards.
200 Pieces White Jacconets, 39 inches.
1000 ditto Mulls, 39 inches, 42 inches and 60 inches.
400 ditto Orange Cambric, 7-8 by 28 yards.

On account and risk of Khanjee Dyal—

500 Pieces White Mulls, 39 inches.
138 ditto ditto ditto
100 ditto ditto 54 inches.
400 ditto Saccarillas, 54 inches.
400 ditto Mulls Doriahs, 39 inches.

On account and risk of Hemraz Hirjee—

150 Pieces White Nainsukh, 39 inches.
800 ditto Doriahs, 40 inches.

At 1 p.m.

1 Shigram, with Horse and Harness complete.
1 Strong serviceable Buggy.
1 Bay Pony.
1 English-built Mail Phaeton with a pair of fast-trotting Arab Flea-bitten Grey Horses.
1 Bay Shigram Horse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, First-rate Cottage Piano by Cramer and Co., &c., (if not previously disposed by private contract) Carriages, Horses, at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th Proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Mills.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey fleabitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

REDUCED RATES.

IN consequence of instructions from home to clear off our Stocks, as Messrs. CHARLES TOVEY and SON have, for the present, decided upon discontinuing further shipments of their Wines to this Presidency, we have Reduced our Prices, as shown in the List below, to which we beg your attention.

The Wines marked thus + may be had in Pints at Rs. 2 per Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL,
AGENTS FOR CHARLES TOVEY & SON.

CLARETS.

Reduced Rates. Rs. a. p.		Former selling Rates. Rs. a. p.
12 0 0	+Médoc Ordinaire, C. T.'s No. 4	15 0 0
16 0 0	+St. Emilion, C. T.'s No. 3	20 0 0
19 4 0	+St. Julien, C. T.'s No. 2 C (a good after-dinner Wine)	24 0 0
24 0 0	+St. Estèphe, C. T.'s No. 2 B	30 0 0
28 12 0	+Margaux, C. T.'s No. 2	36 0 0
32 0 0	+Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0 0
20 0 0	†HAUT SAUTERNE No. 1	25 0 0

BURGUNDIES.

20 0 0	+White Pouilly	25 0 0
24 0 0	+Chablis	30 0 0
24 0 0	+Red Beaune	30 0 0

(These Wines are especially recommended.)

CHAMPAGNES.

23 0 0	+Ay	26 0 0
34 0 0	+Extra dry Sillery Royal	40 0 0
40 0 0	Champagne in half pints, per 4 doz. case	50 0 0
15 0 0	+Ullaged Sparkling Wines, a few cases	15 0 0

PALE SHERRIES.

19 4 0	Soft, fine, dry dinner, No. 3	24 0 0
25 12 0	+Soft, fine, old dry, No. 2	32 0 0
32 0 0	+Very choice old dry, No. 1	40 0 0
35 4 0	+"Three Crowns" Solera	44 0 0
40 0 0	+La Perla	50 0 0

PORTS.

24 0 0	+Fine Fruity Old	30 0 0
28 12 0	+Very Choice Old	36 0 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

30 0 0	+Very Choice Muscat	36 0 0
33 0 0	+Die Blume der Mosel	40 0 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

33 0 0	+Die Perle des Reins	40 0 0

SPIRITS.

28 12 0	Charles Tovey's No. 1 Cognac, vintage 1845	32 0 0
23 4 0	Hollands Geneva, 15 squares	26 0 0
16 4 0	Old Tom and Unsweetened Gin	18 0 0
19 12 0	Irish and Scotch Whisky	22 0 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
BEAUTIFUL DANCES, GRACEFUL AND STARTLING GYMNASTS.
LAUGHABLE BALLET PANTOMIMES.

SECOND REPRESENTATION,
On MONDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

COME AND SEE THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	3
Upper Boxes	2
Pit	1

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

T. WIELAND, Director.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—A comfortable UPPER-STORIED HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill, TO BE LET from 15th November 1870. For further particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

27th October 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KESSOWJEE TOOLSEEDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath, by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th day of November 1867, made between GUNGAJUL SODEO of the one part (now an Insolvent) and the said KESSOWJEE TOOLSEEDASS of the other part, contracted and agreed to SELL, by private contract, to MOORARJEE MOOLJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, partly belonging to the Government of India and partly Fazendaree belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the Chinch Bunder First Row or Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof partly by a passage and partly by the compound of the house of Pudomsey Dhunjee, on or towards the west side thereof by the Chinch Bunder First Row or Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by a public passage for sweepers, and on or towards the south side thereof by Chinch Bunder First Row or Street, containing by admeasurement sixty-seven square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1382, and containing by the Fazendaree Ground by admeasurement fifty-six square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, formerly and now in the occupation of Abbajee Appajee, Contractor, and other tenants, free from all incumbrances. All persons having Claims thereon, by way of inheritance, or otherwise, are therefore hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my office, No. 3 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such Claims.—Dated this 28th day of October 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

FIRST ASSORTMENT, PRINCIPALLY SALAD.

Bean, Windsor;	Cucumber;	Onion;
Beet-root;	Endive;	Radish, long;
Celery;	Lettuce;	Radish, Turnip;
Cress;	Mustard;	Peas.

SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke, Purple Globe;	Cabbage;	Knol Kohl, White;
Artichoke, White Globe;	Carrot, large;	Parsley, Curled;
Bean, French;	Carrot, small;	Peas;
Brocoli;	Cauliflower;	Spinach;
	CustardVeg. Marrow;	Tomata;
	Knol Khol, Green;	Turnip.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OVERLAND,
On Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JARVIS AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,
29, Meadow Street,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, they have commenced Business with a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season at English prices for Ready Money. J. & Co. solicits an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

Note the address —
29, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S ,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S ,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S ,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S ,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.— A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd November, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of continuing the scheme for the measurement of Patent Pressed Bales sanctioned as an experiment in May last.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 26th October 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Mr. NOWROJEE PESTONJEE has been appointed AGENT for the CARTING of COTTON from the Kattiawar Districts to the Ahmedabad and Saburmuttee Stations for conveyance upon this Railway. The total charges to the senders for such service must not exceed Eight Annas per bale for Insurance, in addition to the current rates for Cart Hire, and Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee has engaged to carry all cotton offering at those rates.

Complaints if any ought to be addressed to

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1870.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to MATHERAN, SPECIAL 1st and 2nd Class TICKETS will be ISSUED on and after the 1st November until the 31st May next from BOMBAY and BYCULLA to NAREL (for MATHERAN) at the following REDUCED FARES, viz:—

1st Class..................Rs. 24 | 2nd Class..................Rs. 13

These Tickets will entitle the Holders to make four journeys to Narel and back at any time before the 31st May next, and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from either Bombay or Byculla to Narel, and four Coupons for the return Trip. One Coupon only can be used on one day, and they are not transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the Holder starts on the day it is to be used, in order that the date may be filled in. No Coupon will be recognised unless it is so dated.

Ordinary Return Tickets issued before 31st May next will also be available for the Return Journey within four days (Sundays being included) from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of Rs. 21 1 anna on each OLD SHARE, and Rs. 12 7 annas on each NEW SHARE, will be MADE, at the Office of the undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names now appear on the Register, on and after TUESDAY, 1st November 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AS the CATHEDRAL of St. THOMAS will be CLOSED from TO-DAY until the 26th November next for the purposes of Repairs and Restoration, DIVINE SERVICE will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on the several SUNDAYS pending its re-opening, at the hours of 7-30 a.m., 11 a.m., 5-30 p.m., and 6 p.m. Occasional Services, as Marriages, Churchings, Baptisms, will take place by the kind permission of the Chaplain at Byculla Church. The daily Morning and Evening Prayers will for the time be omitted.

C. T. WILSON,
Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Cathedral Vestry, 26th October 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 a.m., to 3 p.m. and on Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 p.m.

Branches:
Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ½ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE
WAR IN FRANCE,
and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from
THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,
compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Bombay.

27th September 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

RAILWAYS, &c.—A trained CIVIL ENGINEER of large and well attested experience will be ready, about the 1st of December next, to enter upon the Surveys and Sections, &c., &c., of a RAILWAY, or any other large work.

Address "HELIX," Box No. 101, at the Office of this Paper.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
HOLTA PLANTATION.

THE undersigned is authorised to supply private PARTIES and MESSES with Teas at wholesale rates direct from the Factory, at the following rates, free of all charges as far as Bombay, from which place they will be forwarded on by Agent.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1-12 per lb.	in packets of 6	lbs. each
Pekoe	,, 1- 8 ,,	,,	4½ ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1- 4 ,,	,,	4 ,,
Imperial Mixture	,, 1- 4 ,,	,,	4 ,,

No orders under 20 lbs. can be executed, and parties wishing Teas in packets must give orders for an even number of packets on account of packing. Smaller quantities can be obtained from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Poona and Bombay.

J. UMPLEBY, Manager,
Holta Plantation, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Point, 1st October 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
[illegible] 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0*	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.
The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
,, 4 ,,	Pints.
,, 12 ,,	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

A further Shipment is due in all October per "OHN LAWRENCE."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.— OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a. per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4 ,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0 ,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0 ,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s' Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0 ,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0 ,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0 ,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0 ,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0 ,,

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts	at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints	at ,, 3 ,,

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16 ,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	,, 14 ,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30 ,,
Pints in 2 ,,	,, 16 ,,

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at	Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND
BORDEAUX HOUSE
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS,
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.
Imported via the Suez Canal.

		Rs.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs. 74 0	
Do.	Quarts	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	22 0	12 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 [illegible]

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
,, BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
,, YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	38 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.
The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale,	Black capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	28
,, Pale,	White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica		22
OLD TOM; London Gin		21
WHISKY; Irish		23
Scotch		22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

PURE MILK.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.

The Condensed Milk prepared by
J. A. NEWNHAM,
at MALLOW, COUNTY CORK,
is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only. One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk.

Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.

Wholesale Agents:—
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

INDIAN TEAS,
(KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY'S.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Kousanie Mixture, 2 lb. packet per lb. } Souchong, finest, ditto per lb. } Orange Pekoe, 1 lb. packet }	2 4	2 12
Hyson (Green), ditto	2 10	3 0

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CONDENSED MILK,
PREPARED BY THE
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

is pure, wholesome, cheap, delicately flavoured; excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids; and, from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea.

SOLD IN SEALED TINS AT

	Each.	per dozen.
Cash Rs.	0 12	Rs. 8 8
Credit ,,	1 0	,, 10 8

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS
Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS.

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,
Elder Flower,	Lavender,	Rose,
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRIES for Land shares continue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	592½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	162½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
0,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,570
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,020
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,950 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,325
400	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	915
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,550
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	900
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,240
690	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
	5,000	2,700		Bombay Sh	35
13,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,010
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	505
500	4,800	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
150	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
150	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	1,500	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	355
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500			Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	4,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	22½
	15	19		Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
				East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6¼
	200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1¼

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 7/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114
Five percent	107¼
Four percent	98¼
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd Oct., 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	1,10,584	8	4
Merchandize	1,61,445	8	7
Electric Telegraph	908	8	6
Earth Trains	2,339	8	0
Total Rs.	2,75,278	1	5
Corresponding week last year open 872¾ miles ... Total Rs.	2,62,197	12	1
Increase	13,080	5	4

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Armstrong, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Sattara.
Waller, Captain, 7th Foot, on leave, from ——
Hardy, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Newports, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Gordon, Major, Cantonment Magistrate, on leave, from Baroda.
De Teissier, Colonel, F Brigade R. H. A., on leave, from Umballa.
Spring, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
St. George, Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Wood, Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Mhow.
Elder, Major, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Temple, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, to Matheran.
Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned junior members of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in the languages stated opposite their respective names, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000 :—

Mr. D. M. Smeaton, in Urdu.
Mr. W. H. Grimley, in Bengali.
Mr. R. F. Rampini, in Hindi.
Mr. J. R. Hallett, in Ooryah.

Mr. John Hill Twigg, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, is presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Mackey made over charge of the Office of Assistant Accountant General, Madras, to Mr. W. Donald on the afternoon of the 26th September.

Mr. G. W. Bagley, Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Mr. C. E. Chapman made over charge of the Office of Commissioner of Paper Currency to Mr. W. E. Gordon on the forenoon of the 27th September.

Mr. L. C. Probyn assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, on the 1st October.

Major C. M. Battye, Post Master General of Bombay, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave in addition to the furlough granted to him in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 896, dated the 16th September.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 862 of the 7th September 1870, granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Lieutenant F. H. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O No. 695, dated 12th July 1870, granting that officer furlough in India on private affairs, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Lieutenant M. G. Gerard, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. S. E. Collis to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence of Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble J. P. Norman is appointed to officiate as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Knight, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant W. J. Gill, R.E., Assistant Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. G. K. Betham, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the 2nd September 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. S. Richards, Accountant, 4th grade, Central Provinces, are dispensed with from 19th September 1870.

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 12th October 1870.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following changes of officers of Royal Artillery in this Presidency :—

2nd Captain F. T. Lloyd, 5th Brigade, transferred to Depot Brigade for 2 years.

2nd Captain E. V. Boyle, transferred from Depot to 5th Brigade.

2nd Captain Boyle will be considered as posted to No. 7 (Officer's) Battery 5th Brigade.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—Royal Artillery.—Captain G. F. Blair, to be Major from the 14th June 1870.

13th October 1870.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—The Commander in Chief will proceed this evening on a tour of inspection to Bangalore, accompanied by the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General. Correspondence to be directed to the Head Quarter offices at Madras.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, of the following changes having been ordered among officers of Royal Artillery belonging to brigades in this Presidency :—

Lieutenant H. M. Jackson, No. 8 Battery 5th Brigade, transferred to No. 7 Battery 10th Brigade.

Mr. W. J. Masters, appointed Vety. Surgeon, and posted to "D" Brigade Royal Artillery.

Veterinary Surgeon Masters has been granted leave until 31st October 1870, when he will be sent to India to join his brigade.

Lieutenant, Local Captain, W. N. Whitty, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, doing duty at the Depot, Wellington, is directed to rejoin his regiment at Arconum when en route to Burmah.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Colonel A. K. C. Kennedy, from Officiating Comdt. 17th N. I., to Officiating Comdt. 13th N. I., to join at the public expense.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Taylor, from 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 13th Native Infantry, to general duty at Cannanore.

Lieut. Col. G. T. Hilliard, from general duty, Bellary, to 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 13th N. I.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Rishton, from 2nd in Comd. 1st N. I., to general duty at Madras.

Lieut. Col. W. E. White, from Officiating 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 9th N. I., to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 1st Native Infantry.

Lieut. Col. R. R. Ricketts, from Offg. Wing Officer 9th N. I., to Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 9th N. I.

Major C. M. White, from general duty, Madras, to Offg. Wing Officer 9th N. I.

The undermentioned officers have obtained certificates in Surveying :—

Lieutenant J. G. R. D. Macneill, General List, Adjutant 41st Native Infantry.

Captain H. D. Phelips, Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 41st Native Infantry.

Bangalore, 14th October 1870.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Secunderabad, 1st October 1870.

Ensign F. C. Maltby, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

Ensign F. C. Maltby, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Desborough who vacates, and with the sanction of Government a Probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. D. W. S. Grant, from general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to general duty, Nagpoor Force.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel (Colonel) F. W. Bond, 20th Brigade, in extension to the 16th February 1871—Hills north of Dehra, on sick certificate.

Staff Corps.—Major C. M. White, doing general duty at Madras, in extension for one day to enable him to join.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel J. C. West, doing general duty at Cannanore, from 7th October 1870, or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain R. H. Phelips from 26th September to 15th October 1870—Madras, s. c.

10th Foot.—Captain J. Byron, 2nd Battalion, from 15th October 1870, to 15th January 1871—Madras, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon C. M. Douglas, M. D., V. C., from 1st November 1870, or date of departure from 4 months—India, private affairs.

60th Rifles.—Ensign C. S. Cotton, 3rd Battalion, in extension for one month—Ramandroog, s. c.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland—Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
alcutta ... Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	H. M. S. Dalhousie		Aden.
	Pegasus	Powell	Liverpool, June 13.
	Oliver Cromwell	Harwood	Shields, July 1.

The ship Lord of the Isles, Craig, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship The Foundling, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
24	Futtay Moombarack	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 15.
	Locksley Hall	Richards	London, July 15.
	Iskendershah	Nacoda	Aden, August 27.
	Backia Letchmy	Wamuck	Bombay, Sept. 18.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
20	Hermit		Calcutta.
	Simla (s)	Woolcott	Suez.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
21	Simla (s)	Woolcott	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH OCTOBER.

FOR LONDON.

Delawar, 109 packages coffee, Hassam Khan.

Columbian (s), 13 cases peacock feathers, Ludhabhoy Rajabally ; 9 cases peacock feathers, Muljeebhoy Gangjee ; 87 bags mowra seed, Govindram Ducadass ; 18 bags Canton silk, Hussonbhoy Goolam Husson & Co. ; 5 bags Canton silk, Hajee Abdoola Currim Hajee Ebrahim ; 10 cases peacock feathers, Ramoobhoy Mahomed ; 7 bales goat skins, Ramoobhoy Mahomed ; 1 case shawls, Hajee Moreid.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Columbian (s), 60 bales wool, Toolsidass Cullianjee ; 50 bales cotton, Mahomed Esmail ; 53 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee ; 41½ bales cotton, Naginbhoy Roopchund.

The Foundling, 200 cwts. buffalo horns, Goolam Husson Fazul & Co.

Glensannox, 14 bales cotton, Panachund Javer ; 61 bales cotton, Sucaram Muncharam ; 50 bales cotton, G. F. Pim & Co. ; 26 bales cotton, Canjee Damjee.

J. C. Bottlebhoi, 39 bales cotton, Madhowjee Govindjee ; 142 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Luximon Mullar ; 105 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber ; 72 bales cotton, Ramchund Maneckchund ; 85 bales cotton, Joitaram Manchund ; 31 bales cotton, Chuttoo Topun ; 105 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Columbian (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 30 packages turmeric, Hajee Cassum Oomur.

FOR TRIESTE.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 17 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

British Nation, 100 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Sam Mendal, 20 cases brandy, Payne and Co.
Ellen Bates, 50 cases stout, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co.
Balkamah, 25 packages machinery, Luckmidass Khimjee and Co.
Victoria Cross, 75 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Getana, 6 cases champagne, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 250 bags flour, Manockjee Petit S. and W. Co. 1,000 bundles iron hoop, 1,998 bundles iron nail rods, 419 bundles iron sheet, Coupland and Co.

Ellen Bates, 2,000 bundles iron hoop, 1,200 bundles iron sheet, 168 cases iron galvanized sheet, Coupland and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 50 cases brandy, Alsen Riebe and Co.
Atlantique, 200 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.
H. A. Brightman (s), 20 cases claret, Payne and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Springfield, 1 case plum tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 5 cases silk haberdashery, &c., the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, ; 1 box paper and envelopes, Grindlay, Groom & Co. ; 1 case hosiery, Nensy Dewjee.
Behar (s), 4 cases boots and shoes, Ahmedbhoy Alibhoy.
Columbian (s), 20 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 30th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, *viz.*—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates ; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instructions."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification,* dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 10 at 9 A.M ; after paket at A.M.)

* Vide Office Circular No. 62, dated 12th September 1870.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. BELLAIRS, Esq.	HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
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VEN ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.	REV. C. T. WILSON.

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

(RECOGNIZED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AS A HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING UP TO THE UNIVERSITY STANDARD FOR MATRICULATION.)

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE, Late 2nd Master of Albert College, Framlingham.

HEAD MISTRESS—MISS WATLING.

The Committee having secured a large upper-storied Bungalow, overlooking the Government Gardens, for the Schools, have entirely separated the two departments. For Terms, for Boarders, or Day-Scholars, &c., apply to the Head Master or Head Mistress personally or by letter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SUTHERLAND—October 23rd, at Seebpore, the wife of Mr. James Sutherland, of a son.

DEATH.

MEIK—October 21st, at Bagnan, of diphtherites, Charlotte Grace Susan, daughter of James and Eliza Meik, aged one year ten months and nine days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LAWSON—October 16th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Lawson, R.A., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

KELLY—October 14th, at Kurnal, the wife of P. Kelly, Supervisor, D. P. W., of a son.

LEEDS—October 22nd, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. Leeds, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HATCHELL—GREIG—October 20th, at St. James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev. J. Wynter, Francis John Graham Hatchell, Esq., Punjab Police, son of the late Captain John Hare Hatchell, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Mackenzie, youngest daughter of W. Greig, Esq.

HŒRNLE—WHITMARSH—October 22nd, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. C. E. Vines, B.A., the Rev. J. F. D. Hœrnlé, C.M.S., to Charlotte Brine, the youngest daughter of W. B. Whitmarsh, Esq., Solicitor and Coroner for Miltshire.

DEATH.

THOMAS—October 20th, at Mooltan, of diptheria, Edith Annette, child of Captain and Mrs. Frank H. Thomas, aged 2 years and 3 months.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

Is anybody out of Aden, save, of course, "the Secretary to Government," interested in the Aden Administration Report for 1869-70 ? We are afraid that too many will answer, "No one." Yet the Report is not without an interest of its own. People live, move, and have their being on that little peninsula of arid volcanic rock. Once or twice in their lives most people travelling to India lie for a few hours off the ugly place, nay go ashore and feel the heat. The Suez Canal—what by the way has become of the Suez Canal ?—has endowed Aden with fresh importance as a "house of call," or auberge of the sea ; and Italy and France have thought fit to raise rival Adens in the sweltering blaze ; the French sit down opposite Perim, the Italians in "Asab Bay," forty-five miles to the north-west of Perim. Even the Egyptians have appeared at the Somalee ports of Berbera and Bulhar, whence "most of the African trade comes to Aden and nearly all our live-stock," says the Report. Sir Edward Russell thinks that their settlement in those ports—the Somalees do not want to lose them—"will be fatal to the trade between Africa and Aden." Thus the Rock of the East has its home population, its trade, its foreign policy, its Tangiers, and its Ceuta and Algesiras rising up. It has its Hermitage of Perim whither only the anchorites of the army—are there any duly qualified ?—should be sent. In short, like the rest of the world, Aden has its anxieties, its special struggle for existence, its miniature commercial panics and crash of "houses ;" its police courts ; nay, being a highly civilized place, abreast of everything, it has not only a Municipal Fund, but, if we read the report aright, that mark of the highest known advance in the science of life, Local Funds. A country, if Aden be a country, having Local Funds must be in the very van of Progress. The only thing Aden lacks is a good useful Debt fed by repeated loans, a Nationality and a demand for "representative institutions ; but, no doubt, as these are fashionable items in all Eastern "platforms, a Baboo, white or black, will be found to provide them in good time. When a place raises more than a lakh of Local Funds and more than half a lakh of Municipal Funds, surely it is ripe for national existence and a national parliament.

To show that Aden comes well within the category of ordinary humanity, we may say that during the year 681 persons were convicted or acquitted by the courts of various offences against person and property—stabbing and stealing being in vogue ; and that in the same period 3,270 suits were brought for sums reaching an aggregate of more than a lakh of rupees. There is a school, as a set-off, where fifty-nine pupils "have confidence," it is gratifying to know, in the "zealous" head master, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee ; there are hospitals for the cure of sick and wounded ; and they have got the length of vaccination, much needed, for small-pox breaks out violently ever and anon, brought to Aden by "beggars" from Arabia and Africa. Here we may remark that poor Dr. James is in sad need of a Hospital Assistant at the Civil Hospital. We quote the quaint language of the Report. To condense would be to spoil, "He is responsible for a large amount of Government property, *and* the amount of work to be done in an hospital with a daily average of 119 sick, including surgical operations of great anxiety, calls for the services" of a permanent Hospital Assistant. Indeed the Political Resident—but even Homer sometimes nods—has very peculiar notions respecting the uses to which the word "and" can be put. At the end of his Report, he says, "I find great difficulty in keeping down the population, *and* if trade is to be encouraged, which I hold to be our true policy, any undue check to the population will be detrimental to the settlement." We were not aware before that among his other duties the Political Resident at Aden was strictly enjoined to carry out the Philosophy of Malthus !

Amongst the wants of Aden water will always be the first. In reading this report we were mildly astonished when we met with the following sentence :—"The *traveller valley* tanks have been repaired with Portland cement. It remains to be seen whether they will still leak." The words were a puzzle, but being in a confiding mood we read on. Our trust was rewarded by finding in a few sentences onward an explanation. Rain fell in May 1870—eight inches and a half in four hours ; and this rain, we are told, filled "the tanks at Tavella Valley." Here, doubtless, was the "traveller valley" of the earlier paragraph. The tanks "still leak." Now it seems that there is at Aden a Kussaf Valley ; that if "bunded up" it might be the Vehar of the state ; and Sir Edward says, in his picturesque language, that had the work of bunding up "been carried out we should have reaped the benefit of this heavy fall of rain." But to reap so great a benefit—we still follow the approved style of the Finance Department—it would have been necessary to "budget for" the "bunding up" of Kussaf Valley, and that is what the Government won't do. We warmly sympathise with the dwellers in Aden. It is so detestable as a place of residence that no reasonable outlay should be grudged to make it less detestable. Much money is wasted by the Imperial Government. Could they not resolve to waste less, for one year, by the amount required to "bund up" the Kussaf Valley ? Aden would welcome the boon, and reap the benefit of the next big downpour.

It is to be regretted that this Report should have been so badly printed. We have mentioned the "traveller valley tanks." In a hospital return we find it stated that one death in 150 patients is 6 per cent ; that one death in 88 is 11·0 per cent ; that 3 deaths out of 121 is 24·8 per cent ; that 6 deaths out of 167 is 35·1 per cent ; and that 40 deaths out of 446 patients is 89·1 per cent ! Now tables are useless if not accurate, since the reader is obliged to make the corrections where inaccuracies occur : a task we decline to undertake.

THE fall of rain at Mahableshwur till the 15th October amounted to 251 inches and 83 cents.

AFTER the 29th instant, the "Gazette of India" will be published at Calcutta on the morning of every Saturday.

THE detail of the 3rd Hussars, now at the General Depot, Poona, will march on Ahmednuggur via Seroor, on the morning of Monday next, the 31st instant.

MR. JUSTICE NORMAN has been appointed to officiate as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta during the absence of Sir Richard Couch, or until further orders.

GENERAL NORMAN, says the "Pioneer," has commenced the tour, which in a late issue we mentioned he was about to undertake, of Commissariat and Barrack inspection, with a visit to Sanawur. It was, we are told, very satisfactory.

THE "Delhi Gazette" has Cabul advices from 7th to 13th October. Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan and General Furramoorz Khan, with troops, had reached Ghuznee on their way to Candahar. The Amir had written to them to try their utmost to effect a reconciliation with Sirdar Yakoob Khan, but the general opinion in Candahar was that Sirdar Yakoob Khan would oppose Sirdar Uslum Khan and General Furramoorz Khan, and that the Amir's troops would go over to him in a body.

ACCORDING to the "Rangoon Mail," Major McMahon, the acting Political Agent at Mandalay, has been ordered to return to the King of Burmah the Order of the Tsalway, with which he was lately honoured by His Majesty, and has been reprimanded for receiving the order without permission. How will his Burmese Majesty be made to understand the etiquette of the British service, which prevents an officer from wearing a foreign order without permission, when the person whom it was intended to honour has already accepted it ?

THE Viceroy returned to Jeypore on Tuesday evening. His Excellency was to have left at daybreak on Wednesday for Agra, which he hoped to reach on Thursday afternoon, and where he would meet the Maharajah Scindia. On Monday morning the party arrives at Allahabad. The "Pioneer" has been informed that the Rajah of Jodhpore refused to attend the Viceroy's durbar on Saturday last, because he was placed below the Rajah of Oodeypore. He was at once peremptorily ordered to leave British territory and to await the orders of Government.

THE undermentioned junior members of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in the languages stated opposite their respective names, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000 :—

Mr. D. M. Smeaton	In Urdu.
,, W. H. Grimley	In Bengali.
,, R. F. Rampini	In Hindi.
,, J. R. Hallett	In Ooryah.

Mr. John Hill Twigg, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the Bombay Secretariat :—

"No. 505.—Mr. Stuart Gwynn, of the City and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in the treatment or preparation of various natural substances so as to render them applicable for use in journal boxes and other parts of machinery, or other articles whose surfaces are intended to be subjected to friction.

"No. 511.—Mr. Charles Easton Spooner, of Bron-y-Garth, Portmadock, in the county of Carnarvon, Engineer, for improved machinery for bending rails or bars for railways or other purposes."

THE Agra paper reports with sincere regret the death at Jeypore, on the 23rd inst., of Mr. F. W. Vere, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs. "The deceased was essentially a self-made man. By talent alone he rose from the lowest to all but the highest post in the department to which he belonged. But that he was 'an uncovenanted' he would have been appointed Commissioner in succession to Mr. Wigram Money, and none we are assured urged his claims to the position with greater force than the gentleman who occupies it now. Many friends will mourn Mr. Vere's death. Not a few in Allahabad now will remember the kindness and pluck displayed by him when in 1857 he commanded the Agra Volunteer Cavalry."

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

A NOTIFICATION from the Quartermaster General states that the 13th Regt. N. I. is to embark for China *immediately* to relieve the 29th Regiment, and will leave about the 9th of next month ; but the date fixed for the departure of the latter corps from China, about the end of January 1871, remains unaltered ; so that, we believe, the sole reason for the speedy embarkation of the 13th is the disturbances in China. The vigorous arrangements also that are being made for the immediate embarkation of some batteries of artillery lend confirmation to this belief.—*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 21.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 27TH OCT., 1-35 P.M.

The Berlin Ministerial journals do not anticipate a favourable result from the armistice negotiations, and say that the first condition of peace is the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. They declare there is no reason to abandon their territorial demand.

The delay in attacking Paris is said to be solely due to the difficulties of the undertaking.

It is asserted at Tours that Marshal Bazaine's negotiations have failed.

Mr. Morlon has formally declined to replace Mr. Motley.

LONDON, 26TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was weaker.
Fair Dhollera barely 6⅞d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10⅛d.
Consols, 92⅜d.
Rentes, 53½d.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

The German Consul in Bombay has favoured us with the following Official Telegram from the Foreign Office, Berlin, which he received late last night :—

(*Via Russia.*)

Foreign Office, Berlin, 27th Oct., 7-30 P.M.

TO CONSUL GUMPERT, Bombay.

Bazaine capitulated at Metz. 150,000 prisoners of war, amongst which 20,000 wounded.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

SHANGHAI, 4TH OCTOBER.

THE Chinese authorities are encouraging the importation of rice into Tientsin. Orders have also been issued to harvest the neighbouring crops without delay, thus indicating preparations for war.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain N. Stewart, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Colonel and Mrs J D Campbell, Dr and Mrs A M Garden and four children, Colonel H P de Teissier, Mr McNeill, Mr W Higgins, Colonel Hunter, Captain Hawkes, Mr Walter Pickford, Mrs Godwin, Mr Armstrong, Mr Richard Olpherts, Major Gordon, Mr R A Crabbe, Mr J Wheeler, Colonel Hardy, Mr G F Parry, and Mr Thomas Moore.

For Suez—Mr Dudley, Mr Washington J McCoy, Lieutenant Heaviside, Major General C Cureton, Mr R Steel, Lord Naas, and Captain G J Babot.

LOCUSTS IN SIND.

THE Commissioner in Sind has submitted to Government a summary of reports regarding the appearance of locusts. We see that in the Kurrachee talooka, the people, fearing the arrival of locusts, have not cultivated to such an extent as usual. Near Tuppa Hubb Mukkan Gujra young ones had been hatched, but they committed no damage. The second Moonshee of the talooka was absent in Tuppa Hubb from the 15th to the 17th September, making arrangements for the destruction of the locusts. A bird, called by the people "Vayah," sometimes called the "Gowaree" bird, had eaten up a number of the young ones. On the 22nd August locusts made their appearance in Tuppa Sonda and devoured the leaves of the young bajree crops, but these again sprouted owing to timely watering. On the 15th September they visited the village of Goonah and left without doing any injury.

A DREADFUL PROSPECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the Hon. Mr. J. F. Stephen's Insolvency Bill, section 7, there occurs such a curious instance of attempt to control and meddle with domestic arrangements, that I hope the married section of the community will insist on some explanation being given before this section becomes law. Mr. Stephen has surely overstepped all proper and useful limits of legislation when he passes such a provision as that to which I allude.

Among the "acts of insolvency" defined in this section, not only are such wicked things as fraudulent transfers included, but a creditor will, if this Bill passes, be able to get a man adjudicated bankrupt if it can be proved "*that he has begun to keep house.*" The words in italics are given in the Bill without a single explanation.

I never thought, Sir, that there could be anything wrong in beginning to keep house. Indeed, Sir, our sons and daughters do so every day when they get married, and one constantly hears them speaking as if the setting up of a home of one's own was among the sweetest incidents of connubial bliss. I am quite willing to admit that many young couples marry too soon, and thoughtlessly add to our full population instead of to the capital which supports the body politic ; but, on the other hand, many young men who never saved a farthing in their bachelor days turn over a new leaf at the altar. Whether matrimony should be encouraged in India is a large subject, but that is no reason why it should be so seriously discountenanced as it were by a side-wind in a law about insolvency.

Hoping this will attract the attention of other parents having daughters who are beginning to think about setting up in life, and of marriageable Staff Corps men,—I am, &c.,

A PELICAN IN THE WILDERNESS.

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* of the 29th Sept. has an article which has some interest, as showing that the Germans had the support of Austrian opinion in the negotiations between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. We quote a few passages :—

"It would be interesting to know what securities Jules Favre would himself be disposed to agree to if an armistice were granted. One fails to comprehend how a man of sound sense and political experience could ask a victor to allow a fortnight's armistice without giving up some strong places to his troops. If Favre had no authority to offer even the surrender of a fortress as a guarantee of the desire for peace, it is natural to suppose that his mission had no earnest aim for peace, but had simply for its object to obtain by means of an armistice time for the French preparations, in particular for the completion of the new defences on the south-west side of Paris. That would be quite allowable for the weaker side, a means employed indeed in almost every war ; but it is obvious that the stronger, unless he allows himself to be duped, will not fall into the trap. If the Provisional Government meant honourably in its peace negotiations it ought to put its envoys in a position to give some guarantee of its upright intentions. But France cannot yet see that she is vanquished, and hesitates to take the consequences of her overthrow. Should the inconceivable, one might say the impossible, happen, and the French people pay the Germans back, by continued and heroic fighting, for the chastisement their army as got, then of course history would justify them. If Favre had said at the close of his report, "We shall win or die ; we will have no more negotiations," we might in the name of humanity deplore the determination, yet find it noble. But Favre says something quite different. He says he has done all to restore peace to the two nations. That is a simple untruth. Favre has required from the German army, from German politicians, the most extreme moderation and self-denial, and at the same time raises protests against any sacrifice on the side of France. His bearing was regulated by the exaggerated national pride of the French, by the idea that it would be a sort of sacrilege to wish to humble France. We can more easily pardon him that, then the pious phrase, "He relied upon the justice of God, with which he perpetrated a plagiarism from King William I. and the 'Kreuz-Zeitung.'"

The article concludes by predicting that France will yet bitterly rue having rejected the conditions proposed by Bismarck.

THE COTTON CROP.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA DISTRICTS.—The last report received from Mr. Shearer is dated 15th instant, and relates to the talooka of Koosegul. In this district the cotton plants suffered much from the excessive rain in the beginning of the present month, the continued moist weather causing them to shed their underfoliage, besides producing blight to some extent. Since the return of favourable weather, the cultivators have been busy, sowing wheat and gram, the cotton plants being meanwhile left unattended to, although the necessity of surface-stirring is very apparent in the dirty condition of the fields. The cultivators have the satisfaction of finding that the recent continued rain, though too much for the cotton, has helped forward the jowaree, which is rather late. With regard to the progress of his experiments in this district, Mr. Shearer writes as follows :—

"The imported New Orleans has suffered slightly from the rains, but more so from caterpillar and weevil, the latter insect having the peculiar habit of eating the foliage by night and covering itself by day in the ground. The most forward plants are now two feet high, and are remarkably healthy, where they have escaped the above causes of injury. I must not omit to state, however, that these plants are sheltered, and have had the benefit of village manure. Later sowings have lost their underfoliage, but with a continuance of favorable weather the plants will soon furnish themselves with fresh leaves. Acclimatized New Orleans grown from selected seed is similar to the above, though perhaps not quite so strong. Dharwar indigenous, early sown, is now from 9 to 18 inches in height, and very healthy, showing no signs of having suffered from the late rains. Later sowings of this variety promise to improve now with the fair weather. Plants from imported Broach seed are looking very healthy ; so also are those from the later sowings of two years' acclimatized Broach seed, considering the unfavorable weather we have just had. Imported Egyptian has been growing freely up to the present time, both from the early and late sowings. The same variety acclimatized is not so strong or healthy. Sea Island, both imported and acclimatized, is thin and sickly-looking."

GUZERAT.—A report, dated the 24th instant, has just been received from Mr. Stormont in reference to the districts of Broach and Surat. "The condition of the general cotton crop here," he states, "has much improved since the date of my last letter. The plants now average in height from 1 to 3 feet. The more advanced (early sown) fields have a bushy, mature appearance, and are already profusely covered with flowers. We may therefore expect a portion at least of the crop very early, provided no cloudy or cold weather sets in to interfere with the ripening process, and cause the pods to drop off as was the case in the Broach district last year.

"The exotics with which only a few small plots were sown, are very much cut up. Even in the light land they are very poor, thus confirming what was said of them last year, namely, that they are not suitable for cultivation in this part of the country.

"With regard to the extent of land under cotton this year, I am unable to speak precisely. I think, however, that it will be found to be the same as last year. I gather this from conversation with the growers themselves, who do not seem to have put more of their land under cotton than their ordinary rotation required.

"A good deal of the grass land lying north of the railway line near the Panolee station has been dug up and sown with cotton. This at present looks somewhat stunted, but even should it not yield more than half an ordinary crop the first year, the return will be very considerable.

"The rain-fall here has been ample, but the weather during the last week was so very hot and dry that crops on light, open land began to show symptoms of distress. The temperature has now settled down to a maximum of 90°, with heavy night dews and an occasional slight shower, which gives everything a very promising appearance. At this early stage it is impossible to state with even tolerable certainty what the out-turn of the cotton crop may be. Its present appearance, however, is all that could be desired ; and we can only hope that nothing will come in the way to disappoint the expectations now formed regarding it."

KHANDEISH.—For this collectorate, Mr. Wilkinson has submitted the following report, dated the 24th instant :—

"From the 10th to the 21st instant, very little rain fell, and that was confined apparently to the north-west districts. Up to the latter date, owing to the lack of rain in August and September, the temperature during the month had been exceedingly hot and dry, and calculated to bring the crop rapidly to maturity. Last week there was a transient lowering of the temperature which seemed to herald the approach of the cold weather. Unfortunately it was only the precursor of more rain, which commenced falling on the 22nd.

"The weather is now precisely what it was during the latter week of October last year, and in consequence of the forward state of the crop, the first instalment being ready in many parts, it cannot, I fear, fail to sustain some injury.

"But last year some of the northern talookas escaped this particular fall of rain, and it is to be hoped that on this occasion it may not be general.

"A slight wetting, perhaps, does no harm. I have heard merchants say that it makes the staple draw out better. But it is of little use to point to the possible advantage of a few showers, when the certain injury from a probable excess of rain is so much to be feared.

"Except on our experiment fields and on the Bhurgaum Farm, cotton picking has not commenced, and, as usual, there is no intention of touching the crop till after the Dewalee.

"In ten out of the sixteen talookas, the aggregate increase in area for cotton amounts to 63,687 acres 11 goontas, from which has to be deducted the large amount 17,129 acres 29 goontas, constituting the decrease in Pachora. This falling off may in some measure be due to the discouragement induced by the spoiling by unfavorable circumstances of perhaps the finest portion of the Khandeish crop last year in the above talooka. But the figure which the cotton area had attained to last year in this talooka, namely, 89,048-18, was, I imagine, too large to maintain in consistency with a proper rotation of crops.

"It is probable that the cotton area in the remaining five talookas has been increased, and that the whole area sown in the collectorate this year approximates to 600,000 acres.

"In a day or two I shall be able to furnish the exact figures, as also a return of stocks which may now be roughly stated at 3,000 bales."

SIND.—Mr. Strachan, the superintendent of cotton experiments in Sind, writing under date the 21st inst., reports as follows, regarding the cotton crop in that province and the experiments under his charge :—

"The present crop, the natives say, is better than that of last year. The canals were high this season, so that the plants got plenty of water during the early stage of their growth, and are now in fine bearing order. Picking was begun about the first of the month and is now pretty general. In Upper Sind, where the season is a little earlier, harvesting operations are further advanced.

"Many of the ryots say cotton is the best paying crop they raise, but as they cannot eat it they cannot give up growing grain ; still cotton cultivation is gaining favour among them, and the area under it this year throughout the province is said to be considerably in excess of last season. In the Hallu talooka of the Hyderabad collectorate the last under cotton is estimated at 5,000 acres, nearly the same as was sown last year ; and as the season has been a good one, the average yield per acre will probably not be under 2 maunds or 160 lbs. clean cotton per acre. Some of the best land, however, yields upwards of 3 maunds clean cotton per acre, according to the cultivators' own calculations.

"No cotton that I am aware of is yet ready for the market, but advances are being made on the new crop at from sixteen to seventeen rupees per Sindee maund of clean staple. It will not be till after the grain crop has been stored that the labour will be available for ginning cotton.

"The fields of the cotton farm, though rather late in being sown, contain some excellent cotton plants, especially of the American variety. I consider the appearance of this part of the farm most satisfactory, as during my travels in Dharwar, where the American plant thrives so well, I have not met with finer or healthier plants. Their average height is about 3 feet, they are well branched, covered with good healthy foliage and numerous large bolls, a few of which I have picked ; and from the appearance of them I expect the cotton will be good. The plants are highly admired by the neighbouring cultivators.

"Sea-Island, Bourbon, and Peruvian are poor plants, fearfully infested with a small green-fly, in consequence of which they present an uninviting appearance.

"Egyptian better than Sea-Island, but not so healthy as American ; plants 3 to 4 feet high, flowering sparingly. Both this variety and the Sea Island are particular favourites with white ants, which have already destroyed nearly half of them.

"Imported Seed.—Broach native, manured with patent Ceylon and Australian manure mixed in equal proportion ; plants large, not yet in flower. Some raised without manure, less luxuriant, not in flower.

"Dharwar native, not manured ; plants healthy, about about 2 feet high, showing flower.

"Hingunghaut—weak, small plants ; same variety selected from last year's experiment and third season in Sind ; land manured with farmyard manure, plants flowering and equal to Sind native sown about the same date. Another plot of this field was treated with patent manure as previously described, and a part sown without manure, but at present there is no discernible difference between any of them.

"Sind native, selected from the Mulleer experiment, was last in being sown, but has grown fairly and is flowering freely.

"All the above kinds of cotton have been sown in lines 3 feet apart ; the spaces between the lines are, in most cases, now covered with the branches so closely that a bullock hoe could not be wrought without doing more harm than good to the plants. The extent of this field is about 12½ acres.

"Another 12½ acre field was sown broadcast in July with unselected Sind native seed. It has done remarkably well. Some of the plants sown in the early part of the month are 5 to 7 feet high, but it will be at least three weeks before we can begin picking the crop of this field, which promises to be a good one.

"The fields sown with bajree will, I think, turn out fair ; we have begun to harvest it. I may also mention that the grain crop throughout the districts is very good, and though locusts appeared several times, they have done no damage this year.

"The Indigo crop in the low land, south of the Government farm, and between it and the Indus has suffered somewhat from the high flood we have lately had, but to what extent it has been damaged I have not yet been able to learn.

"The weather I consider has been most favorable this season. We have had but little rain, only ¼ cent in March, ·82 in June and ·60 in August, making a total of 1 inch 42¼ cents from January up to the present date. The crops here, however, are chiefly dependent on the rise of the Indus and not on the rainfall. A shower, however, has a most beneficial effect on them.

"We have still pretty warm days ; the maximum of heat indicated by the thermometer in the shade ranges from 95° to 100° during the day and the minimum from 70° to 75° at night."

S. J. HARRISON,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 27th October 1870.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—Barrackpore St. Leger.

Bolivar	1
Lunatic	2
Planet	3

SECOND RACE.—The Derby.

Simitar Secundus	1
Broken Tail	2
The Pope	3

THIRD RACE.—Selling Stakes.

The Unknown	1
Brigand	2
Rinderpest	3

FOURTH RACE.—The Kingcraft Cup.

Delphos	1
Fermoy	2
Kilmore	3

—*Pioneer.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

(EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL RUSSELL, POLITICAL RESIDENT, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.)

POLITICAL, &c.

THERE have been a few changes in the management of the administration of this settlement. In the end of April 1869 I left for England on six months' leave, and General Skinner was nominated to act. He joined, but left in less than a month, his health having failed. Captain Goodfellow from that time till my return in November conducted the Political duties. Captain Goodfellow accompanied the Sultan of Lahej to Bombay, and whilst there was nominated to an appointment in Kattywar. Captain Goodfellow's long and good service at Aden are well known to Government. His energy combined with great experience made him a valuable officer, and his departure must be regretted by all.

Captain Miles has been Acting Second Assistant during the whole year. He has a fair knowledge of Arabic and has been very useful to me. I trust when Captain Prideaux returns, Government may see fit to give him employment in India. Captain Hancock has been appointed Acting First Assistant in the place of Captain Goodfellow. He is zealous and energetic. He has only just joined.

Our political relations with the various Sultans and Chiefs have been very satisfactory. Many Chiefs who have never visited Aden before have called to pay their respects. I have encouraged this as much as possible, as personal communication has a beneficial effect. The Ameer Shafel of Dthalih, one of the most powerful in Yemen, sent in his brother Saif, being the first visit ever made by the family to Aden.

During the year Sultan Ahmed bin Abdulla, the old refactory Foodtheli Chief, died, and his son Hydra bin Ahmed was elected in his stead. The engagements with the old Chief and the stipend have been confirmed to the new Sultan by the Government of India. Sultan Hydra is very well disposed towards the British Government.

The disagreement between the Sultan of Lahej and the Houshebi Chief has been settled by treaty. I trust the friendly relations existing at present may be permanent.

The Sultan of Lahej visited Bombay during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. He was much gratified, and I trust he has gained some knowledge as to the benefits of good government.

Sheikh Said Bunder, the point of Babel Mandeb opposite Perim, has been bought by a French Company. Three firms have joined in it, one being Fraissenet pere & fils. The territory belongs to the Turkish Government, and the sale of it by the Arab Sheikh has not been confirmed by the Sultan.

The Sanitary Commission from Constantinople have visited Aden and the neighbouring ports, and have selected, I understand, Sheikh Syed Babel Mandeb as the quarantine harbour and lazaret.

An Italian Company has purchased "Asab," a small village in Asab Bay, about forty-five miles to the north-west of Perim.

The Egyptians have been for some months, that is from December to May, at "Berbera" and "Bulhar," the African ports from which most of the African trade comes to Aden and nearly all our live-stock. Their intention was to take the country under their rule. The Somalees, owners of the ports, do not wish to part with their country. I have given a full report on this matter in my letter from time to time. I trust that action may be taken to prevent the Egyptians or Turks gaining those ports, their doing so will be highly injurious, indeed fatal to the trade between Africa and Aden.

The difference between the Kaitee and the Ketheree is not yet settled, though hostilities for a time have ceased. The Ketheree is endeavouring to obtain aid of some foreign power. He asked the British Government for aid to attack "Shuhr" and "Maculla," but was given an unqualified refusal, and peace was urged. It is to be hoped he will not interfere with "Maculla." "Shuhr" is the disputed territory over which the two are fighting. We can but urge the benefit and policy of peace.

Zanzibar has been visited by cholera, and the disease has spread inland and to the ports to the north-east coast of Africa. Strict observation has been kept on all vessels coming from these latitudes, and as yet cholera has not reached Aden, nor have I heard of it to the north of the Equator.

The Aden troops has been of much use to me in partrolling ; its presence has a decided effect on the Arabs in preventing the plunder of kafilahs in the low country : its duties are of course confined to the plains. The troops have lost a valuable officer in Lieutenant Myers, who died from an accident in Canada, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Lieutenant Hogg who acted for him has also left sick. Lieutenant Oven commanded the troops for some months. Captain Stevens has been lately nominated to command.

There is a steady increase in the postal receipts. There are sixteen fixed contract mail packets arriving at Aden each month. More than 16,000 letters have during the year been despatched from Aden, and over 4,500 received and delivered in Aden. . . .

The Messageries Imperiales Company are about to establish further communication with China by running a steamer at alternate weeks to the P. and O. Company.

The Forte with the Commodore has visited Aden during the year. The only other British men-of-war have been those passing on relief and those bringing slaves.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal, Aden has been visited by men-of-war of all the European powers. The number of trading and passenger steamers which have called at Aden has been large, sometimes three and four a day.

The Bombay Marine steamer Sind has been on duty at Aden. The schooner Fanny has been sent to Bombay, her services not being required.

Five British men-of-war have brought slaves to Aden for adjudication before the Vice-Admiralty Court.

The following are the number of cases adjudicated in the Vice-Admiralty Court and the number of slaves taken :—

Name of Capturing Ship.	Date of capture.	Date of adjudication.	Number of slaves.
Forte	18th May 1869	5th June 1869	79
Star	26th May 1869	12th June 1869	231
Nymphe	22nd & 24th May 1869	27th May 1869	416
Daphne	23rd April 1869	5th May 1869	5
Dryad	26th March, 28th April 3rd, 5th & 18th May 1869	2nd June 1869	176
		Total	907

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THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, has received the following additional subscriptions on behalf of the Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Franco-Prussian War :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged....	8,736	7	3
Lieut. S. S. Jacob..................	25	0	0
R. W. Hunter	50	0	0
A. B.	1	0	0
From the Ahmedabad Church Offertory	100	0	0
A. M. offertory Camp Church	51	1	0
The Magistrate of Cantonment......	10	0	0
Surgeon of VIII. Regt. N. I.	10	0	0
Major A. W. Moore, V.C..........	10	0	0
Major Stanley Scott	10	0	0
Daisie..............................	5	0	0
T. A. Boardman..................	5	0	0
Rev. J. Wallace..................	5	0	0
Rev. W. Macmordie	5	0	0
J F. Fernandez	10	0	0
Capt. J. P. Hazelgrove............	5	0	0
Lieut. Frederick W. Joseph........	10	0	0
E. Hosking, C.S..................	10	0	0
Geo. J. M. Grant, C.S.	10	0	0
J. A. Pratt, C.S.	10	0	0
Hugh Fraser......................	5	0	0
A. S. Bulkley	5	0	0
Anonymous	3	0	0
R. E. H. Light....................	10	0	0
Major J. H. Smith	20	0	0
G. W. Elliott	50	0	0
The Officers of the 59th Regt........	307	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and men of 59th Regt......................	334	5	0
From children of 59th Regtl. School, collected by Schoolmaster Pitherd..	10	1	0
Henry H. Pace....................	25	0	0
C. A.	25	0	0
Rev. D. C. Boyd	20	0	0
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee..............	25	0	0
P.	50	0	0
W. D'Oyley	100	0	0
A. Bousanquet	100	0	0
Subn. from Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the R.E., R.A.H.	145	8	0
Subn. from the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 3rd K. C. Hussars	599	2	0
A. B. Portman	50	0	0
F. R. Griffith	50	0	0
E. W. Lyons......................	50	0	0
T. H. Drummond	20	0	0
A. H. Spry	20	0	0
J. G. Warden	25	0	0
A. M. Shewell	20	0	0
C. B. B. Shuman	5	0	0
A. R. D. Riddell	20	0	0
J. Carruthers......................	15	0	0
H. W. Bagnall	15	0	0
A. Kayser	20	0	0
A. Chesshyre......................	15	0	0
T. W. Gambier....................	20	0	0
T. Miles	50	0	0
Mrs. Fenwick	2	0	0
Subn. under R. I..................	0	8	0
Arthur Grey	50	0	0
Major T. Candy	50	0	0
Greaves, Cotton & Co..............	50	0	0
E. F. Candy	20	0	0
J. R. B. Drummond	20	0	0
A Parsee friend of charity	100	0	0
Malligaum, Lt.-Col. James, 10th N.I.	100	0	0
Surgeon Major Murray	30	0	0
Capt. Durand	20	0	0
Major Elphinstone, Berar Rev. Survey	100	0	0
R. Pitt............................	20	0	0
F. Willaume	5	0	0
H. Spring	5	0	0
E. Morant..........................	10	0	0
M. Selby	10	0	0
J. Scott	10	0	0
W. Black	5	0	0
J. Whitecombe....................	5	0	0
C. Wilkinson......................	15	0	0
Rev. C. Cooke	5	0	0
A. Larkins........................	5	0	0
Mr. Lamb..........................	2	0	0
Mr. Ottley........................	2	0	0
Mrs. Thomas......................	1	0	0
Total..Rs.	11,950	0	3

RULES UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.

In the exercise of the power vested in him by section 34 of Act XXI. of 1869 (an Act to provide against European Vagrancy), His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the guidance of officers in the administration of the Act :—

I.—The expression "person of European extraction" includes, for the purposes of the Act and these rules, (1) persons born in Europe, America, the West Indies, Australia, and New Zealand ; and (2) the legitimate son of a father and grandson of a grandfather so born.

II.—For the arrest and custody of vagrants, European or Eurasian police officers shall, whenever it may be practicable, be employed in preference to native police officers.

III.—Whenever any person, apparently a vagrant, refuses or fails to comply with any requisition made by a police officer under section 4 of the Act,—whenever any person of European extraction commits an offence under section 23 of the Act in view of a police officer,—and whenever any police officer has reason to think that such offence has been, or is being committed,—the person so refusing, failing or offending, may be forthwith arrested, without warrant by the police officer, for the purpose of being produced in the usual manner before the officer empowered to deal with the case.

IV.—The "subsistence allowance" of the vagrant shall not ordinarily be made over to him, but shall be kept and disbursed on his account by the police or other officer in whose custody he is for the time being.

V.—No certificate shall be given under section 9, unless there be good ground for believing that the person applying for it is bonâ fide in search of employment, has a fair chance of obtaining it, and is of quiet and orderly behaviour.

VI.—The certificates shall be printed on parchment or paper of very durable character, and shall be in English, with translations in the two principal vernacular languages of the territories under the local Government.

VII.—The time allowed under section 16 for search after employment shall not ordinarily exceed two months, and shall not in any case exceed six months.

VIII.—In the Presidency towns, the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere, Magistrates with full powers, being also Justices of the Peace, shall be competent to act on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council in making agreements under section 17.

IX.—All such agreements shall be executed in duplicate, and the officer executing on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council shall retain one of the copies.

X.—When an agreement has been entered into by a vagrant under section 17, he shall be forwarded, along with the original agreement, in the charge of a police officer to the officer at the port of embarkation, who is empowered by the local Government to receive vagrants ; and thereafter, and until his embarkation, he shall remain in the custody of that officer, or of such other officer as the local Government empowers in this behalf.

He shall during such time be entitled to subsistence allowance at eight annas per diem, to be disbursed as directed in Rule IV.

XI.—Local Governments within whose jurisdiction ports are situated shall make all necessary arrangements for the reception and custody of vagrants sent for deportation by other local Governments or authorities in the interior. They will from time to time, as may be necessary, give notice of such arrangements to the forwarding authorities.

XII.—Road expenses shall be provided by the forwarding authority. All further expenses incurred in proceedings under Chapter IV. of the Act, shall be defrayed by the local Government of the port of embarkation on account of the Secretary of State in Council.

XIII.—No agreement for deportation shall be entered into with any person of European extraction born in this country, and who has never been out of it, unless he satisfies the local Government that he is likely to gain a livelihood in some place out of India.

XIV.—The officers empowered to direct the deportation of vagrants will see that no unnecessary time is lost for providing passages for those who have entered into agreements to be deported. As a rule, Europeans should be sent to Europe, Americans to America, West Indians to the West Indies, Australians to Australia, and New Zealanders to New Zealand. But the local authorities will exercise their discretion in sending vagrants to other countries than their own, when it appears that such a course will be for their advantage, and that they will be favourably received on arriving at their destination.

XV.—Descriptive rolls and, as far as possible, photographs of all persons deported shall be kept by the local Governments or Administrations within whose territory the ports are situated.

In the exercise of the power vested in him by the last clause of section 2 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend sections 4 to 16 (both inclusive), 19, 20, 24, and 29, of the said Act to the Madras Presidency and the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, as well as to the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty situated within the limits of the Madras Presidency and the Lower Provinces, with effect from the date of the republication of this notification in the respective local *Gazettes* of the Governments of Madras and Bengal.

In exercise of the power vested in him by section 25 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt masters of steam or sailing vessels belonging to companies or registered owners from the operation of the first part of that section in respect of first class passengers on board such vessels.

—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 22.

A HEROINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the account in your paper of the 27th instant hardly tells the full story of the brave deed done by my daughter, who is well known to many in this Presidency, I send you the following :—

She, her younger sister, and a French maid were bathing together on a rough day at a small watering-place in Cumberland. The maid, who could not swim, got separated from the others and out of her depth. Hearing her scream, my younger daughter swam to her assistance and gave her her hand, but was seized round the waist, so as to be quite powerless. Seeing their imminent danger, the elder girl tried to get to them, but was dashed back by the waves. My wife ran into the water, half-dressed, but the waves were too high for her to do anything. Her screams, however, brought many people together, and men among them, but not one would venture out, although she implored them to save her child. It was then that my elder daughter made a desperate effort again and succeeded in dashing through the waves. All that was visible of the two drowning girls was the maid's hair, by which she managed, swimming with one hand, to drag them into shallow water. When taken out they were insensible, and did not become conscious for about twenty minutes.—I am, &c.,

THE HAPPY AND PROUD FATHER.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Heavy rain had fallen all along the line between Arconum and Cuddapah on Wednesday and Thursday last, and the whole country was under water. On the arrival of the train from Madras on Thursday night at Codoor, appearances were so unfavourable that Erskine, the driver, told the Station Master there, that if matters were not improved before he reached the bridge over the Cheyair river, he would not attempt to cross; and it is very much to be regretted that he did not persevere in this determination. The piers in the river on which the girders rested are fully thirty feet high, and the river had swollen to such an extent that at the time the train arrived there, between 4 and 5 o'clock on Friday morning, the water was flush with the rails. Judging from the guard's statement, the bridge must have been still standing when Erskine attempted to take the train over, for he proceeded at a very cautious pace, about two miles an hour, and the guard particularly noticed that as he went along, the driver swung his light backwards and forwards, so that he might be able to see what was before him. Eleven of the piers, 63 feet apart, were safely passed over, and then came the crash, the twelfth and six others having fallen in either at the time or a little before. The train consisted of the engine, a brake van, two goods waggons, one composite carriage, the post office van with second class compartment, and the guard's brake van. Mr. Fitzgerald, who was asleep in the second class compartment of the composite carriage, says he was startled up by the great crash which the preceding waggons had made in falling into the river, and that he found that the first class coupe (which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Seymour) and the centre compartment (occupied only by Streenavassa Charlu, who was one of the ablest of the native vakeels of our High Court) of the carriage had toppled over into the water, and that the second class end was just out of it. He managed to crawl out of one of the windows, and with great difficulty succeeded in dropping down to the rails. His example was followed by all the remaining second class passengers in the compartment, who were natives, and who were calling upon Govinda to help them. Their efforts, however, to help themselves happily proved successful. No sooner had they escaped than the whole carriage fell entirely into the water, quickly followed by the post office van. Mrs. Seymour's native ayah, rather an aged Christian woman, was in the latter carriage. Some time after the other second class passengers had got away, they were joined by this ayah, who says she is quite unable to explain how she got out of the carriage and safely on to the rail. All she knows is, that she knew she was in danger, and was in prayer, when she was delivered from the jaws of death. The last carriage was the guard's brake, from which the guard had sufficient time to escape, and he declares that it was hanging over at least a quarter of an hour before it also fell into the water. The guard hurried back to the Rajampettah station, and having telegraphed the accident to Madras via Arconum, went again to the river. By this time it was daybreak, and not a vestige of the wreck was to be seen. The river was then running at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour and there was nothing to indicate where the wreck of the train lay. The Engineer of the district was speedily on the spot, and was soon afterwards joined by officials and others from Arconum and Madras ; but up to Saturday evening they were unable to do anything. Dr. Urquhart, the superintending surgeon of the Railway went up, with some assistants on Friday afternoon, but happily they were not required to afford aid to any of the survivors beyond applying a little plaister to a slightly bruised shin of one of the men. All the other survivors, of whose names we have already published a correct list, escaped wholly unhurt.

On Saturday morning the water had fallen about fifteen feet, and the tops of two of the carriages were visible. Great efforts were made, especially by Mr. Harding, the engineer, to obtain access to them, and volunteers were not wanting offering to get into the water and endeavour to reach the carriages which lay some hundred and fifty feet distant from the eleventh pier, which was then in a very tottering condition ; but the Doctor urgently remonstrated against any venture of the kind. There could be no doubt, considering the time the carriages were in the water, that if there were any bodies in them they were beyond human aid, and there had been sufficient sacrifice of life already. None of the bodies of the drowned were recovered up to Saturday afternoon, but as a precautionary measure three coffins have been sent from Arconum to the river, to be used in the event of any of the bodies being found. The Rev. D. Clarke, chaplain of Vepery, went up on Saturday evening, and will stay at the break as long as there is any hope of recovering the bodies, when he will perform the last sad offices for his friends Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, who were living with him, and started from his house on this fatal journey. It is a curious circumstance that shortly before he left Madras, and in view of the journey to Secunderabad, Mr. Seymour had insured his life for three thousand rupees. Mr. Seymour was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was nearly eight years in orders, seven of which he served in Jamaica. About twelve months ago he was appointed to an Indian chaplaincy, when he married, and arrived at Madras in January last, and was appointed to officiate at St. Matthias' Church. He gave up this charge and preached his farewell sermon there on Sunday evening the 16th instant. His original intention was to leave Madras by last Monday evening's train, but the delicate state of his wife's health led to his putting off the journey day after day, and they started when it could not be put off any longer, on Thursday evening.

Captain Prendergast, the Consulting Engineer, proceeded to the river on Saturday, and will no doubt render much valuable assistance in establishing some means of communication with the other side, besides enquiring into the cause of the accident. The bridge is divided into two portions by a small island, the first portion from Rajampettah rested on eighteen piers, and the second portion on sixteen, and the bridge runs right into the Nundalore Station. In the dry season the river is little more than a sandy desert, but at present it is a vast expanse of water, more than a mile wide, and the adjacent country is as miserable and desolate looking as can well be conceived.

The loss occasioned by this accident to the railway company will be great, and at least two years will be occupied in repairing the bridge. The mails for the last three days have been stopped at both banks of the river. Mr. Honnor, the Inspecting Postmaster of the Cuddapah line of railway, went up on Saturday evening in the hope of being able to establish some means for conveying them across the river. The Madras pier cradle and five hundred feet of wire rope, obligingly lent by the Acting Master Attendant, were sent to the river last evening, but the break is so great and the erection of standards will be so difficult, that we fear the cradle will not be of much use, and that nothing really can be done until the water in the river has greatly subsided. A masulah boat and crew were sent to the river and arrived there on Saturday evening ; but an English ships' boat would no doubt have been more useful.

Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager, and Mr. Church, the Traffic Manager, who were at Nundaloor, made several attempts to cross the river on a raft on Saturday last but were unable to succeed. Yesterday morning, however, they managed to come across in the masulah boat to Rajampett. Mr. Church went back to Nundaloor after a short time, and Mr. Elwin, accompanied by Mr. Carter, Engineer, returned to Madras last night. The latest news is that no bodies have been recovered and that the water had so far subsided that two carriages were visible down to the windows. It would appear efforts were made to recover the bodies. An under-guard, a European fireman and a native on Saturday afternoon entered the first class coupe and made a search, but they found only a few umbrellas, a few sticks, a shawl, a pair of shoes and a lady's jacket. They entered the centre compartment of the composite carriage and picked up nothing more than a couple of tin boxes. The carriages are full of water and sand, so it cannot yet be said with any certainty that there are no bodies in them.—*Madras Times*, October 24.

FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE P. W. D.

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Simla, 30th September 1870.

In the above Resolution [Resolution No. 3807 passed in the Financial Department on the 6th October 1869, regarding the introduction of one scale of consolidated salaries for all officers of the Engineer branch of the Public Works Department in supersession of the existing double scale of consolidated salaries for civilians and staff salaries for military officers] it was decided that Royal Engineer officers and all other military officers already in the Public Works Department, who entered the Indian Army before 1859, should have the right of election between the revised scale of consolidated salaries and the present scale of staff salaries, that Royal Engineer officers who chose the former scale should draw the net military pay of their rank in the Military Department, in addition to their consolidated salaries, and that other military officers already in the department, who entered the Indian Army in 1859 and subsequently, should be placed on the consolidated scale, "provided that no present incumbent" should "receive less than at present."

The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to rule that all military officers in the Public Works Department who may be brought on the revised scale of consolidated salaries under the orders above described, shall be permitted to draw during absence on furlough the allowances which are admissible under existing rules to military officers in civil employ on consolidated salaries, on the understanding, in the case of every Royal Engineer officer, that his consolidated salary and the net military pay of his rank shall be treated as one consolidated salary.

It is not improbable that the furlough allowances admissible under the foregoing order will in a few cases be less than the allowances which would have been drawn by the officers had they proceeded on furlough before they ceased to draw staff salaries. Such cases should, His Excellency in Council observes, be submitted for the special orders of the Government of India in this department when they arise, provided the officers concerned are military officers who, though already in the Public Works Department, did not enter the Indian Army before 1869, and do not belong to the Royal Engineers, and have therefore been brought on the revised scale of consolidated salaries without regard to their wishes on the subject.

BOMBAY.

Dnyan Vardhak Library.—Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee has contributed Rs. 300 to the Hindoo Dnyan Vardhak Library, lately established in the Fort.

Nearly 16,000 persons were brought up or cited before the several police courts here, charged with offences under the City Police and Municipal Acts, during the first half of the present year.

Alleged Defamation.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Vussonjee Dossa, a Bhattia merchant, appeared before Mr. Connon and obtained a summons against Pettamber Ruttonsee and six others, charging them with defamation.

Fire.—On Thursday night a fire broke out at Sewree in a haystack belonging to Sutna Ramjee. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 1,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by somebody firing crackers near the stack. The police have taken into custody two persons on suspicion.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of the 22nd Regt. N. I. on the Esplanade this evening :—

March.

Overture..................	Octoroon	Benedict
Valse	Il Bacio	Arditti
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Quadrille................	Belgian	Coote
Galop	Prince Imperial	Godfrey

The Cathedral.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the Cathedral is closed until the 26th November for the purpose of repairs and restoration, and that divine service is to be held in the Town Hall on the several Sundays till its re-opening, at the hours of 7-30 a.m., 11 a.m., 5-30 p.m., and 6 p.m. Occasional services, as marriages, churchings, baptisms, will take place, by permission of the Chaplain, at Byculla Church. The daily morning and evening prayers will for the time be omitted.

Bad Rice and Chillies.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court before the Chief Magistrate, Jassa Sallah, Mowjee Pragjee, and Junoodhun Sittaram, were charged at the instance of Mr. P. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with having in their possession a quantity of grain and chillies, being unfit for human food. We published the information laid against the defendant's in yesterday's *Gazette*. The third defendant was discharged. The first and second defendants were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each. The rice and chillies were to be forfeited and disposed of at the Health Officer's discretion.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

We understand that the Commissioner of Police, and also the Chief Magistrate, have again addressed Government regarding the prevalence of European vagrancy in Bombay.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The total number of prisoners in the House of Correction on the 22nd inst. was 234 ;—of these 85 were under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 112 from the Police Magistrates, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 82 were Europeans, and the remainder 152 were natives.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October, we see that there was excessive rain in the talookas of Sattara, Joolee, Waee and Khundalla, but it was hoped the crops had not been injured. The sowing of rubbee had been commenced throughout the collectorate. Cholera and dysentery slightly existed in some of the talookas.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

We learn from the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October, that the fall of rain was abundant in the talookas of Joonere, Haveilly, Kheir, Indapoor, and petta Baramuttee under Bheemthurry, and considerable in the remaining talookas. The khureef crops were doing well in the talookas of Mawul, Kheir, Indapoor, Poorundhur, and petta Moonshee under Huveilly, but suffered to a slight extent in the Bheemthurry talooka and in the principal division of Haveilly, owing to the excess of rain. The bajree crops were damaged in consequence of the excess of rain in the Joonere talooka, but the other crops were in good condition. The sowing of rubbee was in progress in the talookas of Mawul, Bheemthurry, and Poorundhur ; and was almost finished in the Seeror and Indapoor talookas. There was no special prevalence of disease either among men or cattle during the fortnight under report.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY ZEND AND PEHLVI COLLEGE.

The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zend and Pehlvi Madrissa, founded some years ago to commemorate the name of the late Parsee baronet, has been recently examined by a committee of Oriental scholars, and a report has been submitted by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, to the Trustees of the Madrissa fund. The progress made by the students, who are all young Parsee priests of the Parsee community, has been satisfactory ; and great praise is due to the principal of the college, Dustoor Peshutunjee Byramjee Sunjana, under whose able superintendence the students have so satisfactorily advanced. There are about fifteen pupils in the college studying Zend, Pehlvi, Sanskrit, Persian, and English.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Gunnoo Hurry appeared before Mr. Showell and laid the following information against one Luximon Gilloo, charging him with giving false information to a policeman :—

"I am employed in the Munguldas Factory, and live at Moogbhat. I know the prisoner Luximon Gilloo. Yesterday at 7 o'clock in the evening, the prisoner came to my house with a police sepoy. The sepoy told me that the prisoner charged me with beating him and taking away his turban. I denied the charge. The prisoner said nothing. I was then taken to the jemadar downstairs. Prisoner told the jemadar that I had beaten him and taken away his turban and dhotur. I denied having done so. I was then placed before the sahib. Prisoner told the sahib what he had told the jemadar. The sahib, after examining four or five witnesses, ordered the prisoner to be kept in chowkey for giving false information. I deny that I ever assaulted the prisoner or took away his turban or dhotur. I charge him with giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law."

The magistrate adjourned the case and remanded the accused.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Travancore.—Mrs. Rowland Farrer left Bombay on the 27th instant per P. and O. Co's. s. s. Travancore, for Melbourne.

The ship Oliver Cromwell, 1,112 tons, Captain Charles Harwood, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

The ship Lord of the Isles, 656 tons, Captain J. Craigie, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,128½ bales of cotton, 370 bales of wool, 191 cwts. of linseed, 200 cwts. of horns, and 291 cwts. galls.

The ship Pegasus, 1,180 tons, Captain E. Powell arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain. She spoke the ship Waterloo, from Liverpool to Bombay, on the 4th October.

POLICE CASES.

False Weight.—Abdool Curreem was charged before Nana Morojee yesterday with having in his possession without satisfactory excuse a false weight, he being a retail dealer. He was fined five rupees.

Theft.—Two Chinamen were charged with stealing two umbrellas belonging to Messrs. G. Nicol and Co. One of the prisoners was discharged, and the other, on being convicted, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Short Weights.—Mr. Showell yesterday fined Mahomed Hukkeem, a retail dealer, ten rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment, for having in his possession three short weights without satisfactory excuse.

Theft of Ornaments.—Bagana Ramroo was yesterday charged with stealing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, belonging to Papajee Sumbhoo. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, 30th October.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

Divine Service will be held at the Town Hall.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymn 203.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 12, 311, 320.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon (IV. on the Lord's Prayer). Hymns 257 (The Eternal gifts of Christ the King), 170 (Thy will be done), and 280 (And now the wants are told).

Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.

All Saints' Day, Thursday, Nov. 1st.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

The Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Saladin, lying off the Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G. ; to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.

Baptist Services.

11 a.m.—At 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

6 p.m.—At 4, Clare Road, Byculla.

N.B.—The Rev. Mr. W. Bailey (Orissa Mission) will conduct the evening service on the 30th instant.

JAGHEER STATES IN SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1870.

The Collector and Political Agent, Sattara, No. 2534, dated the 3rd September 1870,

Submits, with remarks, annual statements sent to him by all the Chiefs under his political control, with the exception of the jagheerdar of Jutt, who has up to the present moment not fulfilled his promise to send an account of the state of affairs in his jagheer.

Resolution.—The condition of the Jagheer States under the Collector of Sattara, as disclosed by the statements furnished by their Chiefs, is creditable to their management generally.

The regret of Government may be expressed to the Chief of Jutt at the remissness displayed by him in the submission of the statement promised by him.

THE WIELAND TROUPE.

The Wieland troupe of gymnasts, acrobats, and ballet artistes gave their first performance in Grant Road Theatre on Thursday evening, and were welcomed to Bombay by a large audience. The well assorted programme of amusement which had been announced was carried out with very great ability by the company, and apparently to the entire satisfaction of the audience, which repeatedly called upon members of the troupe for repetitions of their amusing performances. The two brothers Wieland exhibited many surprising and extraordinary feats in their art, and well deserved the frequent applause with which they were greeted. In acrobatic and gymnastic entertainments one usually sees feats which he has seen over and over and over again,—the stock performances of all such troupes—but we were agreeably surprised on Thursday evening to find an entertainment very different from the ordinary run of such performances, most of the acrobatic feats being apparently quite new. To describe even a few of the items in the acrobatic bill of fare would be to fill columns ; let it suffice to say that in this department the performances were more than usually clever, pleasing to the eye, and in a high degree amusing. Several dances—"characteristic" dances, we suppose, they are called, or dances "in character"—were given by Mdlle. Elouise and Mr. McLean, and these were much appreciated. The dancing could not by any means be called clever ; but it had this merit,—which is perhaps more to the purpose in such entertainments—that it was done with grace and spirit so as to please the general audience much more than the fantastic and sometimes painful attitudes of the *premiere danseuse*. Mr. McLean's delineation of the hobbledehoy in one of the dances was as good a performance of its kind as we have seen for many a day ; and both he and Mdlle. Elouise were well repaid by the applause of the audience, which was rather unfair to the artistes by its persistent calls for repetitions of dances which must be very tiring in these hot evenings. This, however, only showed the more conclusively that the performances were entertaining, and must have been pleasing to the actors themselves. The performances concluded with a comic ballet entitled, "The Village Milkmaid," in which two young ladies, Mdlles. Elouise and Florence, appeared, and in which a May-pole dance was introduced. The entertainment of the Wieland troupe is well worth a visit, being certain to afford an excellent evening's amusement. The band of the 22nd Native Infantry was in attendance, and played a good selection of music. To characterise the execution of the 22nd Regiment band would be superfluous ; their playing, wonderful for native soldiers, is well known ; yet perhaps a hint, not at all in the way of criticism, but a friendly hint, that if possible a somewhat softer tone is required in a theatre than in the open air, may be acceptable, and if acted upon will enhance the enjoyment to be derived from the music.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 28th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 2 cents.

Carwar, 28th Oct., 9-45 a.m.—Weather fine, wind easterly, thermometer 75, barometer 30·02.

Mangalore, 28th Oct., 12 a.m.—Weather fair, thermometer 79.

Cannanore, 28th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 79.

Tuticorin, 28th Oct., 10 a.m.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·87.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28th Oct. 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 27th Oct., 10-25 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th Oct., 6-39 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th Oct., 6-59 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 27th to 9 p.m. of the 28th Oct., is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	8	20	0	4
"	Calcutta	19	53	1	15
"	Madras	7	40	2	44
"	Galle	32	7	15	[illegible]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 28th Oct., 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 25th Oct., 11 p.m. ; via Turkey, 23rd Oct., 5-40 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th Oct., 6-39 p.m. ; via Turkey, 24th Oct., 12-5 p.m. Cable right ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines beyond clear ; Persian line right to London.

Wudwan, 28th Oct., 10-30 a.m.—Office opened.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SANDBANKS OFF MULLAITTIVU ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF CEYLON.

Appended is a notification issued on Sept. 27 by the Colonial Secretary, Colombo :—

"As there is reason to believe that the sandbanks off Mullaittivu, on the north-east coast of Ceylon, have extended further seaward than they are marked in the Admiralty Chart of the east coast of Ceylon, mariners are hereby cautioned, when in the vicinity of that part of the Ceylon coast, to be careful and not come under twenty fathoms water, until they are certain of having passed the danger, as the water shoals rapidly from twenty fathoms a few miles outside of the sand-ridges to fifteen, twelve, and nine fathoms close on their outer edge. On some of these ridges there are not more than twelve feet of water."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The P. and O. steamer Simla, which arrived at Madras on the 20th inst. (leaving for Calcutta next day), had the following passengers :—

From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Rideout and two daughters, Mr and Mrs Lister and child and native female servant, Miss Bullock, Miss Willis, Mrs Fraser, Mr and Mrs W Doyle, Mrs Barlow, Miss Whiteside, Revd Mr and Mrs Elwes, Mr Lawder, Mr Fisher, Mr Dibblee, Mr C A Badham, and Mr Fisher's two sons.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr T A Dixon, Miss Goodall, Miss Ashly, Mr and Mrs T Wilcox, infant and native servant, Mr and Mrs Jameson, Mr J K Sherriff, Mr G Macnair, Mrs A Scott, Mr W R Phillips, Dr Winstone, Mr F Ashurst, Mr Spring, Mr Lang, Mr R J Thompson, Mr E H Stone, Mr H Cooke, Mr W Gilchrist, Mr S Preston, Mr W A Franken, Mr D Joscelyn, Mr C Von Alen, Miss A Bowles, Dr J Ireland, Mrs Rufle and two children, two Misses Brougham and European female servant, Mrs Church, Mrs Stuart Hogg, child infant and ayah, Mrs Kemp and infant, Mrs Cameron's ayah, Dr Schon, Mrs Hughes' European female servant, Colonel and Mrs Wyndham.

From Suez to Calcutta—Mr Marogain Sader.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mrs Touland, Mr Ingram, and Mr Goodrick.

INDIAN ITEMS.

AN APPROVED APPOINTMENT.

Dr. F. G. Shaw, the Veterinary Surgeon of the Remount Depôt, has obtained the acting appointment of Remount Agent. This appointment is the best Lord Napier has lately made, as Dr. Shaw has been for the past ten years at the depôt, and has been wonderfully lucky in his treatment, reducing casualties to a minimum.—*Madras Mail.*

BRIDGING THE JUMNA AT AGRA.

The Jumna at Agra will after all have a bridge before the Hooghly at Calcutta. We learn with considerable satisfaction that sanction has been accorded to Colonel Peile's design, whatever that may be, and that work will commence almost immediately. We believe we are right in saying that the spot selected for the structure is under the walls of the fort. The E. I. Railway Company should not delay now in commencing the passenger station across the river, for which if we are not mistaken the design and estimate have been long ready.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE COURT FEES ACT.

In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under that Act in respect of (1) copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any court or magistrate to any Government advocate, or pleader, or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any criminal court ; and (2) copies of all documents which any such advocate, pleader, or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any court or magistrate.—*Gazette of India.*

COLD-WEATHER AMUSEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

During the forthcoming cold-weather months Calcutta promises to be pretty lively in the matter of public amusements. Not only shall we have the theatre and opera in full swing, but we hear that the Messrs. Abel's Circus Company are now on their way hither, and will shortly pitch their circus "pavilion" on the maidan. Besides these, Miss Fanny Raynor and Mr. Bennee intend giving in Calcutta a series of dramatic readings in character during the season. The Cape papers speak most favourably of their performances. Then, again, Messrs. Haygarth and Bushell will very shortly resume their entertainments, which were somewhat abruptly interrupted by the illness of Professor Bushell. Altogether, we shall not, for a season at least, be able to complain of *ennui* or dullness, but we are rather concerned as to where the money is to come from to keep all these amusements going. It will no doubt please the theatre-going portion of the public to hear that the management of the Olympic have engaged the services of so popular and talented an artiste as Signor Alberto Zellman to conduct the musical department. —*Englishman*, Oct. 25.

THE EUROPEAN TROOPS AT PORT BLAIR.

Whatever may be the discipline kept up amongst the convicts at Port Blair, it does not seem to have been very strict amongst the detachment of European troops stationed at the islands. The *Rangoon Mail* says—"We are sorry to hear that a man of the 2-21st Fusiliers is under trial by court-martial for being concerned in the death of a soldier of the same regiment at Port Blair. The accounts which have reached us from Port Blair represent a deplorable state of things amongst the European detachment there. We are informed that no less than seventeen cases of delirium tremens occurred there in one single company. The doctor in charge of the detachment, we are told, made a special report of this to his medical superior in Rangoon, and probably disclosures will be shortly made which will astonish the public. That men can obtain liquor in such quantities in Port Blair without the knowledge of their commanding officer is almost incredible, and if, as we have been told, they have been supplied elsewhere than from the canteen, their officers must have displayed, to say the least of it, the most culpable negligence."

THE MADRAS PIER.

Between the 16th March and 15th September 1870 the total receipts on account of the pier were Rupees 9,840-9-9, and the disbursements Rupees 11,447-4-3, thus showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rupees 1,606-10-6. The Acting Master Attendant has reported to Government that the general public have evinced little desire to avail themselves of the undoubted facilities of the pier for shipping operations. The amount of goods traffic that has been passed over the pier has been reckoned in round numbers at 29,500 tons, and of this by far the larger proportion has been set down to Government consignments. According to the report of the Master Attendant it is left to the dubashes of the several mercantile firms to use the pier for landing and shipment of goods. The letter of the Acting Master Attendant to the Government with regard to the pier has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce with a view to their favouring Government with their opinion as to the causes which prevent the pier being made full use of, and to their offering any suggestions which might occur to them for improving the management of the pier.—*Madras Times.*

DEFALCATIONS AT LUCKNOW.

Aided by three commissioners, Mr. Lincoln, the Civil Judge of Lucknow, has submitted a report as to the defalcations of the late Nazir of the Civil Court. On examining the accounts, the commissioners have discovered that Rs. 19,093-7-9 is the aggregate of defalcation *prior* to Mr. Lincoln's incumbency, and that the total of the defalcation up to the 25th June 1870, the date of the Nazir's arrest, was Rs. 25,269-1-8. The actual sums missing, during each officer's incumbency, being as follows :—Late Mr. Fraser, Rs. 5,539-2-1 ; Mr. Smith, Rs. 7,967-8-9 ; Mr. Sparks, Rs. 5,586-12-11 ; Mr. Lincoln, Rs. 1,525-0-3 ; Mr. Blennerhassett, Rs. 4,550-9-11—total, Rs. 25,269-1-11. Besides this there is a miscellaneous item of Rs. 1,727-15-2 against the late Nazir, which brings up the total deficit to Rs. 26,997-1-1. There is reason to believe, however, that the actual deficit is not so much as shown by the books, for the claims, up to the present time, aggregate Rs. 17,648. The property attached belonging to the late Nazir is valued at Rs. 18,000, inclusive of his security of Rs. 3,000 taken by Mr. Lincoln, which more than covers the *deficit* during his incumbency. It is thought, however, that the estimate of the Nazir's property is high, and that so much will not be actually realized. Some property has recently been attached, and it is anticipated that more properties will be recovered, so that the interests of the State may be ultimately secured. We understand that a cheque granted by Mr. Blennerhassett, and dishonoured by the Treasury, for want of funds, led to the discovery of the defalcations.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 26.

MILITARY PRISONS.

The Governor-General in Council, under the authority vested in him by the Mutiny Act for Her Majesty's Land Forces, is pleased to declare that from and after the first day of December 1870, the following buildings now designated as the station prison at Sealkote, the station prison at Lucknow, the station prison at Dugshai, the prison in the fortress at Agra, shall be deemed and taken to be military prisons, and such buildings shall be used accordingly for the confinement of such soldiers undergoing sentences of imprisonment by courts martial, as may be lawfully committed thereto. The management, care, and payment of these military prisons shall continue, as at present, under rules and regulations for the management of garrison and regimental cells. But the discipline of the military prisons shall be administered by the officer commanding at the station in which such prisons are situated, and by such other person or persons as shall, from time to time, be duly appointed as visitors of the said prisons. A copy of the rules and regulations for the discipline of military prisons will be transmitted to the visitor or visitors of every military prison through the department of the Adjutant General, and such rules and regulations shall, under the orders of the officer in command of the station, be the sole guide of the visitor or visitors in administering the discipline of the military prisons to which he or they may be appointed. A copy of these rules and regulations is to be hung up in a place visible to the prisoners, and they are to be read over to each prisoner within twenty-four hours of his admission into the prison.—*Gazette of India*, Oct. 22. [For the Rules and Regulations for the guidance of visitors to the military prisons in India, see the official *Gazette.*]

THE HIMALAYAN CHRISTIAN ORPHANAGE.

Mrs. Tytler, the Secretary to the Himalayan Christian Orphanage at Simla, has issued an interesting report of its operations from its commencement in 1868. The report is interesting but not altogether satisfactory, for it is a story of trouble and failure. Cows die —teachers revolt—children are removed from the Orphanage. After the receipt of Rs. 30,000 and two years' working, some more definite results might have been hoped for. There seem to be at present only twelve orphans, of whom five are natives, for we do not consider the living matron's children as orphans, although they are curiously enough entered in the list. We think such an institution as this should be very valuable, but we would advise its energetic and devoted foundress not to attempt too much. An institution at Simla for European and Eurasian children would be more useful if native orphans were not introduced. For a few Europeans to undertake the tremendous charge of native orphans, who may be brought by the dozen, is quite preposterous. At all events it demands a separate establishment. The Orphanage seems at present to depend entirely on the life and health of Mrs. Tytler. Trustees are, indeed, mentioned, but they appear to have no functions whatever, and the objects of the institution are as yet quite undefined by any deed of trust. This is not as it should be. Indeed it is quite ludicrous to read that at the first meeting of the trustees, Dr. Mitchell, who is not a trustee at all, "kindly presided." Nevertheless, we have great hopes that the institution will emerge triumphantly from its difficulties when experience has taught its promoters to be a little more business-like, and a little less enthusiastic.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 26.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT AJMERE.

The locally long-talked-of day having at length arrived, and everything being prepared for the happy occasion, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India made his State entry into Ajmere on the 20th instant, about half-past four o'clock p.m. At an earlier hour than the one named, Native Chiefs on elephants, accompanied by cocked-hatted politicals, Native Chiefs in carriages, minor Chiefs in nondescript vehicles, on camels, on horses, with a large concourse of foot, wended their way past the jail to the Shah Allee Bagh on the Kishengurh road, where His Excellency the Viceroy was to be met. At a still earlier period of the day the troops, according to the programme already published, passed along the same road, and at a later period "Sahib logue" of various descriptions, chota, burra, political, civil, military, missionary, *cum multis aliis*, proceeded towards the rendezvous. About two miles from Ajmere, in the Shah Allee Bagh, tents were pitched for the convenience of His Excellency and suite, doubtless tired and dusty after a hot and long journey from Sambhur. Here refreshments were served, "tubbing" provided, and clothing changed by the staff ; His Excellency issuing forth in the garb of a tourist of the period not considering it necessary to don an uniform.

On the exit of the Viceroy, and after he had mounted in solitary state the Viceregal elephant *en route*, thereby rendering himself inaccessible to all information, the Chiefs of Jodhpoor, Odeypoor, Kotah, Boondee, Tonk, Kishenghur and Jhallawar, were introduced to the Viceroy by the Political officers accompanying them for that purpose ; a salute of 21 guns was fired by the artillery, and a general scramble into howdahs and on to horses took place. The procession having re-formed, proceeded through the civil station, towards the city of Ajmere, passing the church, the Sutherland monument, and other local noteworthy lions.

At this period of the movement, however, the cortege was almost invisible from the clouds of dust caused by the procession itself on roads badly watered, but chiefly from the crowds of natives, especially by the rabble of native troops rushing on either side the road with the idea, as it appeared, of getting as near as possible to their own Rajah. And here the mistake of requiring the troops of the different Rajahs to keep the road became apparent. They were under no sort of control, and all that can be said of them is, that they swelled the crowd, increased the dust, and thus altogether dimmed the lustre of the procession ; otherwise some forty elephants, most gaily caparisoned, and many carrying uniforms, preceded and followed by infantry, artillery and cavalry, would have been worthy of record as the most imposing procession ever entering the Ajmere city. The materials for a grand entry were certainly present, but it does not appear that the capability of putting such material to the best use was available ; or if available not brought into operation. At length the procession arrived at the triumphal arch erected with such questionable taste from the material of one of the finest Jain temples in India. But in point of fact, the arch turned out to be no arch at all ! It was composed of thin tall carved pillars, set on pedestals, three on either side, and squarely joined at the summit, where a lion and unicorn of questionable colours appeared rampant, under the shadow of some very insignificant flags. The structure certainly presented an elegant appearance, but at the same time looked remarkably fragile, and certainly not adapted to bear any lateral pressure from a clumsily driven elephant. To our thinking much unnecessary time, trouble, expense, and offence to the Hindoo native community must be credited to his misnomered arch of triumph. Green boughs, tastefully arranged and decked with flowers, would certainly have been quite as appropriate, and could have been erected at less expense, and without offending any native prejudices, while *gurrahs* of water for the insertion of the flowers would have maintained the whole thing fresh for the triumphal entry ! To slightly paraphrase a line from Don Juan,

> "I've seen much finer arches, ripe and real,
> Than all the nonsense of their stone ideal."

But *eheu ! eheu !* no elephant passed under the arch ! whether alarmed at the fragile appearance, or whether the structure proved too narrow, deponent sayeth not. Only the Governor General passed under the arch, all the following passing on the other side. And thus endeth the chapter of the Arch.

Arrived in the city the procession was met by the Municipal Commissioners, as some say, in their robes of State. This however is rather questionable, as no one appeared quite sure (excepting the few in the secret) who *was* a Municipal Commissioner and who *was not.*

As regards the speech, of course no one but the Viceroy and the speaker heard a word. What was said is at present unknown. But it could not, from the slight delay, have been anything very elaborate. And your correspondent is saved the trouble of writing the words, and your readers have one less petty worry the day your issue arrives. On leaving the city by the Delhi Gate the procession passed "quick march" towards the Residency, where the Viceroy was received by a salute and the Chiefs dismissed.

Although commenting somewhat deservedly and severely on the wretched arrangements for keeping the road—on the absurd history and finale of the arch, and on the farce of the municipal address—it affords pleasure to add that the progress of the procession through the city was all that it should be. The road was lined by the Mhair Battalion, the streets were well cleaned, the houses newly whitewashed, gay coloured purdahs applied, and every available coin of vantage thronged by people all anxious to salaam to the Lord Sahib. Had similar arrangements been possible or even attempted, without as within the city walls, the whole would have been a success instead of as now generally admitted a partial failure.—*Delhi Gazette*, October 25.

The Siamese Twins.—The fact that one of the Siamese twins has recently suffered from a paralytic seizure gives warning of the event which will in all probability occur some day, by which the living Eng will be left attached to his dead brother Chang. It has been theoretically held that death would probably occur in the brothers simultaneously ; but there is no real foundation for this, and the fact that Eng's health has been unaffected by the paralysed condition of his brother goes far to show that they enjoy distinct vitalities. Separation might, no doubt, be readily and safely affected should one brother pre-decease the other.—*Lancet.*

THE CURRENCY.

Appended is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.........	3,59,15,230	1,61,22,790	1,18,20,967	3,18,64,760*
Madras..........	89,64,740	55,35,806	17,28,404	72,64,210†
Bombay.........	3,97,45,590	2,39,08,789	1,27,52,960	3,74,9[illegible]
Allahabad.......	37,17,360	50,97,569	11,03,291	62,00,860
Lahore...........	22,96,260	31,35,273	7,00,037	38,35,310
Calicut...........	7,31,110	9,77,961	1,00,059	10,78,020
Trichinopoly ...	2,71,690	14,94,241	1,00,059	15,94,300
Vizagapatam...	3,84,570	3,27,721	1,00,059	4,27,780
Nagpore.........	41,87,980	37,56,408	5,47,902	43,04,310
Kurrachee	21,77,530	37,34,054	5,00,106	42,34,160
Akola.............	22,72,310	23,70,530	......	23,70,530
Total...	10,06,64,360	6,64,61,142	2,94,53,864	10,06,64,360

* Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 36,08,488 and Gold Bullion Reserve Rs. 3,12,495.

† Silver Bullion Reserve Rs. 8,28,371.

THE LATE COLONEL ANDERSON, R.E.

On the 15th instant we briefly recorded the death of Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E., the head of the Irrigation Department in India.

Colonel Anderson was personally known to perhaps few of our readers, as he only came up from Madras a year and a half ago, to take Colonel Strachey's place as Inspector-General of Irrigation. But those still remaining in India, who were among the laborers across the Sutlej, after the Punjab annexation, must remember how public works were pushed on by the present Commander-in-Chief,—'Napier and his boys,' as they were familiarly termed. Taylor Dyas, Crofton, Paton, and Glover, and, amongst others, Lieutenant Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, brother of the Political Agent, whose murder, along with poor Vans Agnew, brought about such great results. He was employed at that time on the Sutlej under his most intimate friend and contemporary, Lieutenant Dyas, who was designing the Baree Doab Canal. Just before the mutiny he joined his brother-in-law, Sir James Outram, in Oudh, and was projecting a canal from the Sardah when the storm broke out, and he was driven within the Residency. There he played a distinguished part, for which only this year he was rewarded with the "Star of India." After the mutiny he went home and married, and studied the irrigation in Italy. After that he served in his own Presidency until 1866, when he again visited the North-Western Provinces as one of a committee of engineers on the Ganges Canal. In March 1869 he was summoned by the Government of India to take up his last appointment, and was warmly welcomed by the engineers of Northern India, where his reputation was well known. Probably no single man had ever such an acquaintance with all the great rivers of India as Colonel Anderson. From the Indus and Jhelum in the north to the Cauvery in far south Tanjore, there were few that he had not measured, studied, and thought over. He had worked under Sir Arthur Cotton, and knew well the merits of his system, while in these provinces he had seen that other systems had their merits too, and his broad mind knew of no partisanship in directing nature's laws for man's service. There was no other authority so good as he in India on all matters connected with the action of water. Throughout his career he was a careful, patient observer, and a diligent student both of English and French scientific literature, and has himself published some valuable papers on hydraulic questions in professional journals.

Few of the fathers of our canals still survive. Colonel John Colvin, we believe, is alive, who left India in 1837, and Sir Proby Cautley is enjoying a well-earned rest. General Baker is still at the ear of the Duke of Argyle, and Sir Arthur Cotton has not yet laid down his fiery pen. But where are their body of lieutenants ? Within the last ten years there have been lost to the North-West Baird Smith, Turnbull, Dyas,—all men in their full vigour and under fifty; and now Colonel Anderson has followed about the same age. The rapidly developing Canal Department can ill afford to lose such men.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 26.

KUSSOWLIE.

21st October.—The weather is delightful, and the cold perceptibly increasing every day. A pleasant breeze from the north-west has set in, rendering even the mid-day sun not too warm for loafing about. Picnics and out-door amusements are the order of the day. Migration has already begun and our transient visitors from the plains are betaking themselves to their milder abode. The natives predict a very severe winter ; but when do they not do so ? Every year has the same tale to tell.

There is an ancient Brahmin in these localities, who, putting on the garb of a prophet, declares that a comet of gigantic size is about appearing in the western sky; and that if a few days after Dewalee (the time appointed) this luminary does not show itself, he will eat the flesh of a cow, curse Brahma, and die. Moreover, the comet is to portend the bloodiest war witnessed by a sublunary from the time of Alexander the Great. Perhaps the rascallion has heard of the present war in Europe ? By the way, richer still. This gymnosophist says, that if Brahma has falsely inspired him, his death will stamp the downfall of Brahminism. He will take himself to the source of the Ganges, mount one of the high peaks overlooking the water, and throw himself into its basin mingling his blood in the sacred stream ; which will become so contaminated, that every Hindoo who drinks of it will be converted into a Christian. Echo answers, so let it be.

From fancy to the reality. About mid-way, on the road between this and Subathoo there is a rivulet, vulgarly called the Gumber, situated on which are a few Bunnia's shops. Crossing this stream on my way from Subathoo to here, I witnessed a heartrending scene,—a mother caressing and bewailing her dead child, a boy of ten years of age. On my making enquiries, I found the boy had only the day previous been murdered. On examining the child, I found the poor little fellow's head was nearly severed from his body. It appears that a miller in the neighbourhood (there are two or three watermills hereabouts) had engaged an old decrepit vagabond, who had found his way up from the plains, to assist him in his mill. This old fellow, stated to be eighty years of age, after working a couple of months or so demanded his wages, which were refused on the plea that he was receiving his food in remuneration of the small amount of work he afforded : however, since he was dissatisfied his engagement was at an end, and he was ordered by his employer to make himself scarce. The old man took his leave. However, on the morrow he made his appearance again, and squatted himself close by the mill. At 12 noon the miller went off to his food, not a hundred yards distant, leaving his son in charge, and bidding him beware of the old fellow outside, that he did not steal. The father had not gone long, when this dastardly old brute rushed in and shewed his spite in putting an end to the poor little boy, by cutting his throat with a sickle. The murderer has been apprehended and is now in custody. As the sad occurrence happened on Puttiala's territory, the circumstances of the case had been forwarded to the Maharajah's vakeel in Seernugger, near Simla. It not unfrequently happens that where immediate enquiry should be made, there is a lapse of several days, which often renders the investigation most critical. Of course my allusions refer only to native States. I could instance a murder case, which occurred not fifteen miles from Seernugger ; and although intimation had been carried with the greatest despatch, nothing was heard of it for six days, and the corpse of the murdered had to be interred. This was a case, too, when a post-mortem was really necessary.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been on an inspection tour. The 3rd Buffs at Dugshai were inspected on the 15th. From thence en route to Kussowlie, Sunday the 16th, His Excellency visited the Sanawar Military Asylum. On the 17th, the depôt at Kussowlie was thoroughly examined. His Excellency is most particular in narrowly looking after the bedding and comforts of the barrack-room and hospital. The evening of the 17th His Excellency left for Subathoo ; and inspected the 41st Regiment on the morning following, from whence I believe His Excellency withdrew again to Simla, with the intention of travelling the hill-route to Mussoorie and visiting the new military station of the Chuckrata.

The left wing of the 3rd Buffs left Dugshai on the 19th. The right followed the day after, one to proceed to Seetapore, and the other to Benares.

Captain Beadon, our Assistant Commissioner, leaves shortly ; his departure is much regretted. Mr. Roe, of the Civil Service, fills the office.

Colonel Dumbleton, Executive Engineer, who has been in these parts for many years, left on the 19th for England.—*Pioneer.*

Dr. Halford on Snake-bite.—In order to defend himself against some false statements which appeared in the *Lancet*, Dr Halford has lately read before the Medical Society of Victoria a paper on "The treatment of snake-bite," which has been published as a pamphlet. In it he upholds his treatment of injection of ammonia, and mentions twenty cases in most of which patients have been successfully treated by this method, not by himself, but by other medical men well known in the colony, and in many of which the patients were almost in a comatose state before the injection was given. He also fully explains the action of the snake poison on the blood, and the counter-effects of the ammonia, and states that as the cobra poison acts on the blood in precisely the same way as that of the tiger snake, he sees no reason why the remedy should not be equally efficacious in India as in Australia. He also adds that he has never heard of any case in which his treatment had been tried on a human being in this country.

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VILLAGE POLITICS IN FRANCE.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 1.)

While every gamin in Paris is shouting "Vive la République!" graver heads are anxiously asking themselves "How long is the Republic likely to live?" And this, it must be remembered, is no longer a question that depends simply on the mobility of the gamin of Paris or the humour of the Faubourg St. Antoine. If the later Napoleonism has done nothing else, it has freed France from the despotism of its capital and greater towns. Prefect and priest have for the last twenty years been busy teaching the peasant proprietors of the country that the safety of the nation lies in their hands, and the peasant has learnt a lesson so flattering to his pride with very natural avidity. He is quite conscious that it was he who, in the teeth of "those gentlemen of Paris," placed the Emperor on the throne, and that it was his emphatic "Yes" in plébiscite after plébiscite which retained him there. With what sort of favour he is likely to regard, when once war has ceased to absorb his whole attention, a revolution which springs out of a street row, and a Government which consists simply of the deputies of Paris, it is not very difficult to guess. But it is far harder to say in what way the peasant will regard the question of the Republic itself. The truth is, we know next to nothing of the condition or the sympathies of rural France. The peasant is nowhere an easy person to become really acquainted with, and the French peasant is the least easy of all. He is far pleasanter to talk to than his English namesake, but he is just as distrustful. He has a sort of animal secrecy and wariness, and in the presence of men of better station and education than himself, although he is quite ready to display a democratic consciousness of equality which would be odd on this side of the Channel, he has all the caution and reticence of instinctive fear. Books help us very little indeed; nine out of ten French novels never stir beyond the Parisian boulevards, and the few that do, with one illustrious exception, either confine themselves, like Balzac, to country towns, or invent imaginary scenes of country innocence and repose. Perhaps the one person who knows the French peasant best is the Englishman who wanders from village to village with knapsack on his back.

What strikes such a stranger most in the village population is its terrible ignorance. With Germany and Switzerland on one side of it, with England on the other, the educational standard of France is almost as low as that of Spain or Southern Italy. Among the facts that have most startled the Germans in the present war is the inability of half the prisoners they have taken to read or write. Many even of the officers cannot sign their own names. But any one who has penetrated much into the rural life of France knows that this is only a fair indication of the educational state of the country. No doubt efforts have been made of late, especially under the administration of M. Duruy, to cope with this mass of ignorance; and M. Jules Simon has done more than justice to the energy shown by the Imperial Government. Schools have been built and the number of teachers greatly increased, but the quality of the instruction given remains as wretched as ever. The wretched pittance given to the schoolmaster would counteract the good intentions of a thousand Ministers of Public Instruction. Simply to procure bread, the wretched dominie has to eke out his living by acting as clerk to the sous préfet, if he is settled in country town; or if in a village, by serving as bell-ringer, acolyte, church-sweeper to the priest. The value of the instruction given can easily be conjectured. That it has failed to produce any real effect on the prejudices or the superstitions of the peasant may be judged from the complaints of the priests themselves. In a parish of the South it is the usage to present to the curé certain wooden images, bearing the names of saints, but whose form shows them to be figures of the older gods of heathenism, which become by his benediction sovereign charms against certain bodily ailments. One parish priest of late years threw them boldly in to the fire, but an epidemic which broke out among the cattle brought him to his senses and the custom was restored. His successor was more resolute. He burned the images, and nearly paid for the act with his life. The parish rose against him, and he had to take refuge in a compromise. He procured figures of the saints themselves, a little more artistically carved, but the peasants declared they were good for nothing, and refused him all supplies for the reparation of his church. As a rule, however, the curé contents himself with a silent protest against the grosser ignorance around him. He is himself a peasant, the son of a peasant; and his slender stipend of some £40 or £60 a year makes him dependent on the offerings of his flock. He shares their prejudices, and his exclusively ecclesiastical training has raised him little above their own level of culture. We remember chatting with a Norman priest beneath the shadow of one of the grandest minsters in France on the subject of English religion. He was proud of his knowledge of the subject, and it amounted to this, that the "église nationale" was "Protestante Methodistique." From this position it was impossible to move him; he had once been to Paris, and at the Exposition he had seen a Methodist chapel, and his mind was made up. That there are learned men among the French clergy we do not deny; that there are men of the highest holiness is plain from such an instance as that of the Curé d'Ars; and the political power they exercise over their flocks is unquestionable. But, as a rule, the tone of the peasant towards his curé is that of good-humoured contempt. "What is that building?" we remember asking a country hostess in Picardy, as we pointed to a huge edifice by the side of the Church of St. Riquier. "It is nothing but 'une pépinière de prêtres,'" she replied, with a smile. A class so regarded is necessarily incapable of exercising any great influence for the improvement of the country, but it does not follow that it is destitute of power when it plays on the prejudice and ignorance around it. And just now the temptation to play on them is very strong indeed. The ordinary curé has but two interests in the world—Rome and his stipend. Rome is his religion; his stipend is his bread. For these he is quite prepared to fight to the death; and the announcement of a Republic is a threat to both. If he has let the Emperor fall so quietly, it is in great measure because, in withdrawing the bulk of his troops from Rome, he believes the Emperor to have betrayed the Pope. But a Republican Government is certain to be indifferent to the fate of the Pope and the Papacy. What comes still more home to the priest is the danger to his actual livelihood. The absolute separation of Church from State, so long advocated by M. Louis Blanc, is now the accepted creed of the Republican party. If they remain in power, they are pledged to annul the work of the First Napoleon in ecclesiastical as in civil matters. But there is not a priest in France that will not make a fight for his £60 a year. In such a contest all will depend on the view he can induce the peasant to take of his own risk from the Republic.

Active political preferences the peasant has none. To his monotonous life of labour the substitution of one ruler for another makes very little difference indeed. Here and there, as in Champagne, the "Napoleonic legend" still flourishes, just as Orleanism survives in the commercial towns; but the peasant will not expend a sou for the Imperial dynasty any more than the merchant will raise a hand for the Count of Paris. What, however, Napoleonism has done for his political education is to arouse in his mind an intense aversion to being governed by the towns. Power has for twenty years rested on the votes of the peasantry, and the peasant can hardly like to see his work overthrown by an *émeute* in the streets. A Republic means the rule of the shopkeeper and he hates and envies the shopkeeper. Above all, it is "a government of lawyers," and meshed, as he very commonly is, in lawsuits and mortgages, he regards the lawyer as his natural foe. And here he finds himself at one with the sympathies of a class which has still a perceptible influence on rural opinion—the Legitimists. The shabby young marquis who lounges along the shore of some little Breton watering-place is utterly powerless to obtain what he likes; but it by no means follows that he is powerless to destroy, or at least to induce others to destroy, what he does not like. The Empire was partly of his own making. In his eyes it was a mere usurpation, of course; a mere continuance of the *régime* of iniquity and fraud which had robbed him and his ancestors of their rents since '89. But still he never repented having helped to make it. In the first place, it made Paris brighter and pleasanter, and his month's fling in Paris is the holiday for which the young marquis scrapes and starves during the rest of the year. And, in the second place, its hand lay very heavily on the classes who robbed him and his, the *bourgeoisie* and the *ouvrier*, the Dantons and Marats and Robespierres of whom he believes the Republican party to be composed. He could pardon very much to the man who had to a certain extent avenged his wrongs, and who had been clever enough to trample under foot the democracy that had ridden over the necks of his ancestors. This was what the marquis meant when he took his cigarette from his lips and assured you that the Emperor was "très-intelligent." To a Legitimist of this sort the proclamation of a Republic is simply the getting up again of a foe whom he had for the last twenty years seen on the ground with immense satisfaction. He can hardly help being irritated, and, slight as his direct influence is, he can manage in some degree to communicate his irritation to the peasant. The old jealousy of the aristocracy which caused the rejection of De Tocqueville in 1848 by the farmers of his village, on the ground that he was "a noble," has pretty well died away, and if the balance of opinion in the country districts once really wavers, the bitterness of the Legitimist party may tell fatally against the Republic. But, if it wavers at all, it will hardly waver for political reasons. The life of the peasant is chained to his bit of land; he is a proprietor, not a politician. Proclamations about a federation of the Latin peoples, declamations against the penalty of death, the rhetoric of Victor Hugo, the logic of Jules Favre, are all without the slightest meaning or interest to him. So long as those gentlemen of Paris like to amuse themselves with these, he is not likely to stir. So long as his bit of land is safe, Republic or Empire is alike to him. But for twenty years he has been assiduously taught that a Republic means peril to property. To him the red flag means pillage, and, though Gambetta has managed for the moment to put it aside, it waits its turn to supersede the tricolour. Louis Blanc is a polished and gentlemanly man to those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance in London, but the peasant of France has not had that pleasure, and to him the reappearance of Louis Blanc means the reappearance of Communism. The elections for the Constituent Assembly will soon let us see in what temper the French villager regards the new institutions of his country. But it would be a great mistake to suppose, as has lately been supposed, that the similarity of the last Revolution to its predecessors means that Paris is still France, and that her political convictions will impose themselves on the country. Paris, fighting the enemy, is simply allowed to fight him in her own way; but, fighting once over, the natural relations of things can hardly fail to be restored, and the French statesman will have to look for the solution of its administrative problems, as during the Empire, in its village politics.

In the *Times* of October 1st there appears a letter, dated from the "Hotel Brun," Bologna, giving an account of a journey from London, which the writer wishes to have published "as it may interest Anglo-Indians." He left London, he tells us, on a Tuesday morning, reached Brussels (*via* Ostend) on the following night, slept the next at Coblentz, and on Friday was at Bologna. "Those who have to get to the East will, we read, find no sort of difficulty in getting to Brindisi *via* Ostend, Brussels, Frankfort, Munich, Verona and Bologna."—*Pioneer*.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

A correspondent of the *Standard* has had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe. He says that the Emperor expressed his gratification at the marks of sympathy he had received from England, and dwelt upon the friendship between England and France which had been cultivated during his reign, but he regretted the tone assumed by some of the London press, and was indignant at the charge that he had appropriated part of the army votes. He also expressed sorrow and sympathy respecting the loss of the Captain. He deplored the present state of affairs in France, and the correspondent having hoped that all might yet go well, and that the Emperor might return to the Tuileries, his Majesty replied, after a pause, "No one can tell—no one can tell, sir, what may happen now." The Emperor is said to have been greatly annoyed with offensive letters, and an order has been issued that no letter addressed to "Napoleon III., Wilhelmshöhe," is to be delivered.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 1.)

II.

An inquiry into the subject of National Defences at once brings us, as we have seen, face to face with three necessary elements of success. On the very threshold of the subject we become aware that a force which is charged with the defence of a great nation must now-a-days be numerically powerful, thoroughly trained and efficient, and held by means of a compact and intelligent organization in perfect readiness to act. Any military system which does not stand upon this basis—steadily and firmly as a stool upon its three legs—is an unsafe one to rely upon.

In general terms we have explained that our present military system does not fulfil these fundamental requirements; and it seems to us unnecessary to go into any detailed argument to prove that we do not at present possess a force for the defence of this kingdom at once numerous, efficient, and well organized, because our deficiencies in these respects will become only too apparent incidentally, and by sheer force of contrast, as we proceed to define more fully the actual military requirements of the country. And this it appears to us important to do preparatory to explaining how those requirements may, in our opinion, be satisfied.

In the first place, then, what do we mean when we say that our army should be numerically powerful? The expression is one of fluctuating value. One day we are reminded, on the authority of the "leading journal," that the Duke of Wellington computed the possible invading army at 40,000 men, and that he only wanted 100,000 Militia, and an increase to the artillery, to make good the defence of our shores. Another day, on the same authority, we are told that we must have a ballot for the Militia, and must muster our troops by hundreds of thousands. Then a more comportable spirit takes possession of our supreme adviser on these matters, and we are asked to remember that it is not the army at all, but the fleet, upon which our hopes must be fixed. A week afterwards there is a change, and the army is written up again. And this sort of see-saw of opinion, which is going on perpetually in the columns of the *Times*, is very much what is going on in the public mind, which, indeed, the *Times* professes to represent. Worse still, it is what is also going on in the official mind, and even at this moment there is at least one Cabinet Minister who "cannot discover in the present state of things any such immediate or pressing danger to this country as would lead us suddenly to change our system." The fact is, that directly we approach the question, What ought to be the strength of the army of the United Kingdom? We find ourselves in contact with one of the scandals of our military administration; for the plain answer to this question is Nobody knows. Thousands of people have guessed at it—are guessing at it daily; successive Secretaries of State for War have guessed at it, and Mr. Cardwell is perhaps guessing still; but as every one guesses differently, and as no one makes the same guess twice running, but frames his conclusions with reference to the condition of the money-market at the time being, the state of parties, or the proximity of a general election, or some equally irrelevant circumstance, it is not surprising that there should be no correspondence in the results. We repeat, this is one of the scandals of our military administration; for surely it is a scandal that we should have no sort of fixed notion what the strength of our army ought to be, that we should be liable according to the particular unreflecting temper of the moment, by which the Parliamentary action of the moment is in its turn practically determined, to have tens of thousands of men added to or subtracted from our military forces. It cannot be so very difficult to determine, by the light of the various considerations which bear upon the question, what would constitute a sufficient force for the defence of this country; and, having determined this, it ought not to be impossible for a strong Government to persuade Parliament to grant the necessary supplies. Once fixed on such a basis, the numerical strength of the force would not be liable to be lightly disturbed from year to year by each gust of political or commercial excitement. Before, then, we attempt to decide how we are to form such an army as we need, we hold that it is necessary to make up our minds distinctly, and upon solid grounds, What the size of that army is required to be. The broad answer to the question thus suggested would, we imagine, be somewhat as follows:—We do not require, on the one hand, an army as numerous as is essential to the safety of the great Continental nations, whose frontier is a river, or a chain of mountains, or perhaps a mere geographical expression. In other words, we do not require a million of men, like France and Prussia, Russia and Austria. But, on the other hand, the country ought not to be satisfied with an army only strong enough to hold English soil against a handful of invaders; nor is it prudent or possible for us to repose entirely upon the invincibility of our fleet, for in that case we might consent to disband our home army altogether. What we do require is an army of a strength somewhere between these two extremes—a force strong enough to operate, it may be, on the Continent in alliance with some friendly Power, and at the same time to repel more than one simultaneous attempted landing in England and Ireland.

The comfortable sort of notion that an enemy would throw 40,000 or 50,000 men upon some part of our coast and there leave them, without any further assistance—that our regular troops, throwing out a fringe of Volunteers and backed up by the Militia, would advance against and defeat them, and that we should live happy ever afterwards—is one which it is very desirable, but very difficult, to dispel. It is no argument to say, as Mr. Bruce said the other day at Glasgow, that stores, and artillery, and munitions of war could not be transported in any considerable quantity across the Channel; for the obvious answer to this is that no nation would attack us at all which did not see its way to accomplishing this necessary conveyance of supplies; and if those who advance this argument desire to sustain their position, they must be prepared in the end to find themselves pressed by their own reasoning to the conclusion that no home army whatever is required. If an invasion of this country is to be ever attempted, it will be attempted probably when a large portion of our regular troops have been withdrawn for some foreign occupation, and for the defence of our other possessions; and the actual landing will almost certainly be effected at several points in England and Ireland simultaneously, at each of which points, as the landing is accomplished, the position will be made good, entrenched, and troops and supplies poured into it, or the troops already landed will proceed at once to the occupation of some more favourable spot to cover the disembarkation of a larger army. What should the strength of our military forces be, successfully and certainly to repel any such attempts, and to make the country absolutely secure against any invasion whatever? This is a question which we say should be attentively considered and authoritatively decided. It is one to which various answers will no doubt be given, but the answers would now probably all have this point of agreement, that our available forces should be large; that we should have at command not less than some 300,000 or 400,000 men. But in any case the question is one which should not be allowed, as at present, to take care of itself. There must be men in England—soldiers and politicians—capable of deciding it. Let them be called together and invited to say what army England would be likely to require in the event of war—what proportion of guns, cavalry, and train—and then let steps be taken accordingly.

What should those steps be? To this question a satisfactory answer cannot be given until we have further considered the standard of efficiency to be maintained, and the sort of organization required to be adopted. Opinions will hardly differ as to the necessity of making the standard of efficiency a high one. War is now no child's-play; it cannot be carried on successfully except by men whose hearts and heads are in the business, who individually, from the general to the private, are capable of playing the parts which may be assigned to them. Mere skill in the use of a weapon, mere personal gallantry, mere technical knowledge of drill, will not avail an army which may have to cope with the efficient trained forces of the great European Powers. In the French army we see an example of a force which possessed all these elements of success in an eminent degree, and which yet has had to sustain an unparalleled succession of crushing defeats. But there is ample testimony to deficiencies in the French military machinery which impeded its working, and ultimately determined its break-down—deficiencies in discipline, conspicuous deficiencies in the officers and generals, a tendency to fire without aiming and at impossible ranges, want of marching power, a general want of steadiness under reverses, and at critical moments an almost total incapacity for performing faithfully and intelligently the outpost duties upon which the safety of an army so greatly depends. These are among the causes which have largely contributed to the French defeats, and they are exactly the class of defects which are more likely to be found among untrained than among trained soldiers. By "trained soldiers," however, we do not mean mere military dummies, reduced by a rigorous repressive discipline to a condition of automatic precision of movement, of technical military efficiency, of lifeless obedience. From this point of view the French soldiers were probably far more completely trained than the Prussians. The training must be intelligent, elevating, expansive; while it insists upon a strict fulfilment of all military conditions upon a punctual compliance with all commands, an exact rendering of all military duties, it must avoid reducing the soldier to the level of a machine, it must cultivate a power of individual action, and it must endeavour to raise its officers above the pedantry of the profession. Discipline in its highest sense is a moral and a mental condition ingrafted into the nature; it is sensible to higher influences than coercion; it renders no mere listless, perfunctory service. Military discipline is apt rather to assume the character of an involuntary mechanical action, with no vital power of its own, having no higher existence than that which belongs to galvanized matter, and liable, when the precise set of circumstances under which it has been developed is suddenly modified, to break down altogether. It is discipline in its higher form which needs to be cultivated now; military training in its best and completest sense; a training which will superadd to the technical, mechanical acquirements which are always necessary, those higher qualities and that higher military aptitude which flourish only in a good soil and under careful nourishment.

We are now nearer to an exact appreciation of what our home army ought to be. It must be, let us say, some 300,000 or 400,000 strong; it must consist entirely of effective soldiers, trained to a higher standard of discipline and of general military intelligence and efficiency than has hitherto been established for any portion of our forces. In order to complete our conception of a national force, it is necessary to realize the sort of organization to which it must be subjected if it is to have any value. We may have our men, all thoroughly efficient, but a want of organization may reduce the whole force to a condition of practical impotence. To meet modern requirements a military organization must satisfy three main conditions. In the first place, it must be such as to enable the force which it controls to be put in action within a few days of the occasion arising. Here is one of the chief causes of the Prussian success—a power of acting promptly, of mobilizing within a week a large proportion of the troops at her command. It cannot be too often insisted upon that modern wars admit little or no time for preparation when once they have been declared. The first blow is delivered directly the cartel has been formally exchanged, and blow follows blow with a force and rapidity which leave no time for repairing the breaches in the system, or for supplying whatever deficiencies may have existed at the outbreak of hostilities. In the next place, the organization must be complete to the minutest detail. Nothing must be overlooked. As the strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link, so the strength of a military system must largely depend upon the uniform completeness and readiness of all its parts; and the absence of some one vital detail, a little shortcoming on the part of one of the many departments upon which an army is dependent for existence, may ensure the defeat or failure of the whole. Lastly, the organization must be such as will bind together the parts of the system into an harmonious whole. The expression "a military body" is no mere figure of speech; it conveys a perfectly just and accurate impression of what our military system ought to be—a system composed of many members, but with complete unity and correspondence between them; a body able and prepared to lend all its energies to the making good the exertions of any one particular member; to strike or guard, or struggle with head and brain as well as arm or fist.

It is melancholy to turn from this conception of what the army of England ought to be, to what it is—to pass in review our 50,000 or 60,000 regular troops, with their half-horsed and half-manned artillery, and their handful of cavalry; our 95,000 half-drilled Militia; our 150,000 Volunteers, less trained and disciplined even than the Militia; and the organization, more defective than any other portion of our system, by which so much excellent material is wasted. Still more melancholy is it to probe the inner depths of inefficiency of this disjointed and heterogeneous force to inquire into the professional attainments of the mass of the officers, even of the regular forces; the alarming professional incapacity of the officers of our untrained reserves; the total absence of any capability whatever of expansion; the want of mobility of the whole ponderous and complicated machine; the deficiencies even in the matter of armament; the want of suitable transport trains; the over-centralization of the Control Department; the want of unity and general efficiency of our body military, taken as a whole. But more melancholy and hopeless perhaps than all this is it to read Mr. Cardwell's complacent assurances as to the condition of our defences, and to listen to Mr. Bruce's mischievous inanities about our isolation and security from attack. When Cabinet Ministers tell us that they can discern in the present aspect of affairs no reason for changing our present system, the position becomes grave indeed. For, if our view of the position be sound, it follows that the necessity for changing that system is, on the contrary, desperately urgent. We shall at once proceed to show how the requirements of the position, as we have defined them, may be satisfied; and, in so showing, the changes which our present military system must undergo will become fully apparent.

A MUTINY AMONG THE FRANCS-TIREURS.

Tours, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 27.

From a plain, prosaic description of an extraordinary outbreak of mutiny which I saw in Tours last night, English readers may gain a more vivid idea of a difficulty and a peril that beset France than from pages of vague statements respecting the disorganisation which has been produced by defeat. Yesterday a large body of troops—Hussars, Gardes Mobiles, and Francs-tireurs—poured into the town, making the Mall gay with the colour of uniforms and the glitter of steel. Among others came a body of the Francs-tireurs de la Seine. The Francs-tireurs, or free lances, as I need scarcely remind the English public, are volunteers who provide themselves with rifle, bayonet, and simple uniform; elect all, or most, of their own officers; scour the country in search of the enemy's flying detachments; and, in a spirit of wild freedom, lead the life of guerilla soldiers. Formed in the capital and its neighbourhood, the Francs-tireurs de la Seine have been dashing about the country, and making things as unpleasant as possible to the Uhlans. The other day they were near Pithiviers, which is occupied by 3,000 Germans, and shots were exchanged between the rival corps. Yesterday they were at Orleans, which the men wished to make their head-quarters, because the enemy were at hand, and would thus, they thought, give them abundant chances of combat. But the Colonel seems to have overruled the men, and brought them to Tours by railway. Enraged at being taken away from a place which must inevitably be the scene of a guerilla combat, the Francs-tireurs came here in a high spirit of mutiny, declared that the commanding officer was a coward, and charged him with other high crimes and misdemeanours, of which I shall presently speak. The men themselves were certainly not cowards. A finer body of rough soldiers it would be difficult to see. They were strong, lithe, straight, fierce fellows, with springy step and resolute look. All were armed with the sword-bayonet and the chassepot; and, dressed in dark blue blouses of rough cloth, with their great coats strapped diagonally round the shoulder, they seemed the very models of guerillas. They had the look of skirmishers who could go anywhere and do anything. And their performance, I am told, has been as good as their promise.

But, unfortunately, they have been badly treated, and hence arose the mutiny of last night. After the men had received billets on the inhabitants, the officers came to the Hôtel de l'Univers in a body, and about eight o'clock in the evening sat down to dinner. Soon afterwards the loud sound of angry voices was heard at the archway of the hotel; and, on going out, I found a large crowd, in the midst of which a number of armed Francs-tireurs were describing their grievances with wild eloquence and frantic gesticulation. One tall, fierce fellow—his face pale with rage—was explaining that the men had not been able to put off their shoes or their clothes for five days; that when they went to the houses on which they were billeted the people would not receive them or give them any food; that they had eaten nothing since the night before; and that they had got no pay for several weeks; meanwhile, he added, they were totally neglected by their officers, who were enjoying a dinner of ever so many courses in the *salle à manger*. It was disgraceful, he added, that they should thus be treated by the people for whom they had engaged to shed their blood, and tenfold disgraceful that they should thus be neglected by their own chiefs. The crowd waxed larger, the number of the Francs-tireurs increased, and the din became deafening, until at last a deputation walked in at the gateway, and, entering the room in which the officers were dining, stated their grievances. It was a deputation of men armed to the teeth and maddened by hunger and the sense of wrong. Its tone, I presume, was not very respectful, and, indeed the men seem to have threatened that, if the officers did not at once satisfy their demands, they would revolt in a body, and make provision for themselves. The precise reply of the officers I do not know; but it so enraged the men that when the deputation came to the street the leaders of the mutiny frantically shouted "*A la gare!*" and began to move off towards the railway station. By this time an officer had appeared, and was trying to reduce the men to order, and he threatened to shoot any man who should disobey. But he was shouted down, hustled, cuffed, driven back, until every moment it seemed as if blood were about to flow. Then, amid indescribable noise and confusion, the men declared that they would compel the officers to do their duty, and, headed by a short determined Franc-tireur, who told his comrades to follow, they pushed aside the crowd, and again made for the gateway, to enter the officers' room. Those of us who were standing on the pavement of the street were driven back by the rush of armed men, and for a moment it seemed as if the archway were to be the scene of a deadly fight. The officer to whom I have referred held a revolver in his hand, and made a desperate effort to keep back the men; but they seized him by the shoulders, cuffed him, drove him back, and, griping him by the collar, shouted in his face words of mad passion. Meanwhile, a few of the men had been loyal to their chiefs, and, seeing the officers so roughly handled, one hot young fellow, close beside me, raised his chassepot, put his hand on the trigger, and was about to fire on his advancing comrades, when an officer leaped forward, seized the rifle by the barrel, and after a violent struggle, held it down by main force. Had the shot been fired, the instant reply, of course, would have been a volley from the crowd of Francs-tireurs who were surging into the gateway. In that case I should not have had the privilege of describing the scene; for, with some other observers, I was standing between the champion of the officers and the incoming crowd of Francs-tireurs, and we should have been swept down by the fire of chassepot balls. As it was, we were on the edge of a free fight, and, almost immediately after the officer had struck down the uprising chassepot, a shot was fired in the crowd, and, as we imagined, the battle had begun. Rushing into the hotel, and up to a window about twenty feet above the heads of the combatants, we heard a deafening roar of savage voices, saw the swift gleam of steel, and saw a wild crowd fighting, and surging towards the gateway. As we afterwards learned, it was the officer whom we had seen struggling in the passage who had fired the shot, and, I am told, the ball lodged in the left shoulder of a Franc-tireur. When the mutineers saw the uplifted revolver, they fell back for a moment, and thus enabled their loyal comrades and the officers to swing round the heavy gates. By the time that we had got to the window, the gates had been shut, and, recovering from the momentary panic, the mutineers were again rushing to the doorway. Three, I am told, were deliberately seen to load their Chassepots, and there was a loud demand for the blood of the captain who had fired the pistol. Had he gone out, he would certainly have been shot. In their rage against the whole body of officers, and their wild eagerness to kill that captain, they battered at the door with their rifles, and tried to drive in the gates. While we were every moment expecting to see the destruction of the barrier which cut off the rival combatants from each other, some gendarmes and a body of soldiers rushed up and plunged into the crowd with bayonets fixed. For a time the tumult waxed so much wilder that every moment we expected to see the regulars and the Francs-tireurs attack each other with steel or shot; but gradually the mutineers were broken up into groups, and at last they found a vent for their rage in outbursts of wild but harmless eloquence. It was clear that the storm was over. When we came down to the gateway, we found the doors still shut, and the officer who had fired the shot moving about in a state of speechless passion, as if he longed for another opportunity to fulfil his threat of blowing out the brains of a mutineer. Not long afterwards orders were given to open the small door which forms part of the large gate, and which can admit one person at a time. Two loyal Francs-tireurs were stationed at the entrance with bayonets fixed, and no further attempt was made to storm the houses. Even to-day, however, when the Francs-tireurs were quiet, two armed guards keep watch and ward.

Even now, when all the witnesses are at hand, and when the event is still fresh, it is exceedingly difficult to get at the real truth with respect to the causes and results of the mutiny. One of the loyal Francs-tireurs assured us to-day that the shot had injured no one; but a contrary report was general last night, and a gentleman whose word I cannot doubt assures me that he saw the wounded man, and also saw the blue blouse turned aside in order to expose the injury in the left shoulder. As to the causes, the fact seems to be that the men had not only received no food for days, but had got no pay for weeks, and they laid the blame on the Colonel, whom they charged with keeping the regimental money for his own uses. The Colonel is also said to have been arrested. It is very likely that both reports are false, and that the Colonel distributed neither bread nor money for the simple reason that he had none to distribute. However, it seems true that, on reaching Tours, a party of the Francs-tireurs waited on M. Glais-Bizoin to state their grievances, and that he promised redress. It is also stated that an official from the Prefecture harangued the men at the railway station, gave them meat and drink, and enjoined them to go back to Orleans, and promised that to-day they should be allowed to elect their own officers. While some were ready to obey, others declared that they would not leave Tours, until they had received all their arrears of pay and the satisfaction of their full demands. The party which came to the hotel to demand from the officers lodging, food, and pay were the mutineers. There, then, seems to have been a conflict of authority, the officers leading the men to Tours, and the officials of the Prefecture ordering them to go back to Orleans some of the men threatening to leave without their officers, and one of the officers threatening to fire on any man who should thus disobey orders. Meanwhile, the demands of the mutineers seem to be still unsatisfied; and the Francs-tireurs de la Seine are wandering about the town without the slightest dread, it would seem, of court-martial.

The men, no doubt, were deplorably wrong. Nothing could excuse a mutiny which promised to end in a general massacre of the officers, the shooting of innocent on-lookers, and a bloody fight between the two parties of the regiment. On the other hand, it is equally clear that the guilt of the officers is only one degree less grave. It was their duty to see that the men should obtain food and lodging when the regiment came tired and hungry from Orleans; it was their duty to go into the street and try to calm the maddened men. Yet they quietly sat down to dinner, and refused to be disturbed, although the street rang with shouts of mutiny. Only one of their number tried to restore order, and he was so fiery in speech as to make the tumult ten times worse. Even when he was attacked in the gateway, all his comrades save one obstinately remained in the salon; this was the one who struck down the uplifted Chassepot; and but for his presence at the critical moment, there would, I cannot doubt, have been a general massacre. What a picture of disorganisation, incompetence in those who lead, insubordination in those who follow! From that picture, Englishmen may judge what immense difficulties France must overcome before she can beat back the trained troops of Germany, who fight with desperation and obey the word of command with the regularity of machines. No doubt the fact of disorganisation will be overcome. But for that prospect we might well say, God help poor France, for she cannot help herself!—*Daily Telegraph*.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Newmarket, September 29th, 1870.

Racing is still an exotic plant in Scotland, requiring much care and attention on the part of aristocratic clubs, and "the nobility and gentry" in general to keep it on its legs. There is scarcely any Scotchman but Mr. Merry who keeps race-horses, at least that I can remember, and his establishment is in England, so he ought not perhaps to be counted. The great landed proprietors, such as the Dukes of Roxburgh and Buccleugh, Athol and Montrose, do not go in for the sport, and though the Duchess of that latter ilk is a noble sportswoman, putting the money down (especially on the Fyfield stable's good things,) and a pretty constant follower of the racing round from the Craven to the Houghtons, her liege lord contents himself with a rather careless glance at it at Goodwood and Doncaster, Ascot, and Newmarket. The Marquis of Queensberry is fond of a bit of cross-country racing, and Lord Eglinton keeps a horse or two in training,—more because he *is* Lord Eglinton I fancy than from any great liking for the sport. He has other things to do with his money, and I heard the highest character of him, go wherever I might, last week during my Scottish trip, as the pattern of a resident landlord. Some of the young men are very fond of it, notably that best of good fellows, Lord Charles Ker, but then he is a younger son, and that class as a rule should not make or meddle with the dangerous game. Fond is Lord Charles too of a mount on the flat, and very pleased he was when he won at Ayr the other day, for the racing man and the brief chronicler of the time cannot, you see, escape his doom. I went to Scotland for a little holiday and entreated your kind forbearance while I rambled in the

Land of the mountain and the flood,

but I found myself at Ayr races notwithstanding, and had to return to the mire, and to hear the odds shouted by representatives from Sheffield and Nottingham, and listen to racing talk and inane suggestions as to what should win the Cesarewitch. This to me fresh from the Highlands, from the gentle loveliness of Loch Katrine, and the stern grandeur of Loch Lomond, from remembrances of Killiekrankie and him who there died—

—— In battle harness
For his country and King James,—

was rather jarring. In the midst of "the Land of Burns" too, within the radius of "Alloway's auld haunted kirk," Tam o'Shanter, Souttar Johnnie, the (ugly) Burns monument, and all the rest of it. There were races on the sands of Ayr, however, some chronicler informed us, a hundred years ago, so Burns perhaps assisted thereat, not that in common with his countrymen of the same rank he was much of a sportsman. There was what is called "the people's day" at Ayr, the last one of the Meeting when Glasgow and Paisley turned out a powerful contingent of roughs that would have done no discredit to Birmingham or Newcastle. Eh! Sirs, but they drank whiskey to an awful amount! Arrived on the ground well drunken about noon, and continued so for the rest of the day, not getting, as far as I could make out, more drunk, but keeping up a good average state of intoxication to a certain point, which no extra quantity seemed able to effect. A strong-headed generation indeed. I did not see a single man incapable, hard as the work had been. I confess "the people's day" was not a pleasing one, though the racing was good, and I gladly hurried away to Glasgow and on to beautiful Edinburgh that night. The meeting called the Goodwood of Scotland was worth seeing though, for there was an assemblage of all the rank and good looks of three fair counties, Ayr, Renfrew and Wigtown, and visitors from far and wide. The Western Meeting Club is the *deus ex machina* here, that gives all the added money; has a select tribune for the ladies' balls, three nights in succession (rather hard work that), and generally make a week's dissipation of it; the Ayrshire young ladies, who do not go much about the world, looking forward to the Ayr week as to the event of the year. It was not quite such a good gathering as last year, I was told, and parties in the principal houses in the county were not so numerous, but still the Club Stand made a brave show, the racing was very good, the second day especially, the course a good one and prettily situated,—a good deal of genuine hospitality,—in short, a man (a stranger especially as I was) might have found himself in much worse quarters. It is a place noted, so says a proverb, for "honest men and bonnie lasses;" and I saw nothing to cause me to doubt the truth of the saying. Making Glasgow my head-quarters I could not attend any of the balls, but I heard glowing accounts the next morning of how very charming they were. The sport was good, that is to say for Ayr, but I need not bore you with that. If I had come to Scotland for the racing alone, I should have been "a muckle fool" for my pains, but as you know I strove to combine the *utile* with the *dulce*, and while reposing under the shadow of Benvenue, or in a charming little cottage on Loch Lomond, tried to cheat myself with the idea that this was all *en route* to the Western Meeting. Fragrance won the Ayr Handicap, beating Lady of Lyons, from whom she was receiving 18 lbs., and then Lady of Lyons carried off the Cup the next day. Fragrance ran very forward in the Yorkshire Oaks for about a mile, and was worth backing for the Ayr event, but I am afraid most of the money was on Mr. Merry's mare, for as Lord Zetland never bets, or but for very little, there was no inducement for the public, who follow the money as sheep do a bell-wether, to have anything on. Read in the light of subsequnt events (and I am writing this at Newmarket, where the said Fragrance has just beaten the Derby winner, Kingcraft, at even weights) this Ayr performance looks better than at the first, which it did. Fragrance won very easily there, and perhaps Lady of Lyons, though she does not run the consecutive meetings alike, may be as good as anything in the three year old form. She beat Gertrude and Gamos at Goodwood, and they beat her at York, but then that is only one of the many puzzles of the three year old running. Never was there such a year as this has been for in and out performances, the victor of to-day almost disgraced the week or perhaps the day after. It can only be accounted for on the ground that our three year olds are a very moderate lot, and who is king of the company is very difficult to determine. As I have often remarked to you before, bad horses are like bad men and women, very difficult to handicap. Perhaps if I said moderate horses, and compared them with the lot of indifferent mortals, male and female, one meets in the world, I should be more correct. The men who are neither very bad fellows or very good fellows—the women who are not bad, yet certainly might be better, how can anybody handicap them? A great rascal and an eminent saint is easily weighted; it is in the fry of small sinners that lies the difficulty. So it is with horse-flesh, only in the greater degree that the good or respectable performer suddenly turns out to be a duffer,—the duffer as suddenly does a good thing totally subversive of his previous incapacity. This is one of the trials of racing. Some people perhaps consider it one of the delights, causing turf prophets and analysts to gnash their teeth—highly interesting to read about in your easy chair but not so pleasant to deal with when in the midst of it. Derby, Oaks and Leger winners, what are they? Kingcraft was beaten in the Leger by a horse not generally considered a stayer, and yesterday by a mare of the second class. Lord Falmouth, most injudiciously as I think, pulls him out again on the same day to run over a two mile course, which he had never got yet, carrying too a 7lbs. penalty, and this time he is ignominiously beaten and finishes last. A pretty Derby winner! I never saw Kingcraft struggle but once, and that was when last year at this same meeting Normanby ran him to a head. He won the Derby because it was ran just to suit him at a slow slapping pace, which enabled him to come in with a run at the finish, where his fine speed told. I am afraid he has no heart, and being a very delicate horse, he can never put on muscle enough for a long race where stamina is wanted. Pulling him out twice in one day, and the second time to go a two mile journey, is certainly what I did not expect from my Lord Falmouth,—a noble sportsman in the best sense of the word. It seemed really very like cruelty to animals, for French had been "hard" upon the horse in the first race, as his well-spurred sides testified, and he was "hard" upon him again two hours afterwards. Surely this was not the way to treat a delicate horse like Kingcraft, not one of your cut-and-come-again gentlemen, and it is more than probable the treatment may have broken the small heart he has. There was, for the times, a great deal of plunging in his first race, where they laid 5 to 2 on him. Sir George Chetwynd, who has *not* given up the turf at his fair bride's request as was stated, or, if she ever made the request, she has thought better of it, and they have taken a house here for the next two meetings, though himself highly fortunate in being able to lay 200 to 100 on him twice, and Captain Machell, less lucky, was content to lay three ponies three times. Sir Charles Legard bets but mildly now, but *he* ventured three fifties, and Sir Robert Peel 500 to 200. In fact it was putting money down to take it up again, and when Kingcraft was seen to be compounding as he came up the hill, and the book-makers began to shout and the backers to look gloomy. An old friend of mine, not a good couraged one where losing is concerned, I found perfectly speechless after the race, and when he found his voice he informed me that he had laid 70 to 30 and turned away his face (£70 being really rather a serious sum to him) to conceal his emotion. Laying odds is said to be the safest thing out—but I much doubt it, and when there does come an upset, how great the grief. But here I am rushing from Scotland to Newmarket without telling you anything I saw or did in the "land o'cakes."

Well Ayr then is very nice, the sport good "and the height of company," but I don't think the game is quite worth the candle. I mean that it is "a far cry" thither, and if there was nothing to see but the race course and the land of Burns, why we might as well stop at home. But I saw other things, big lakes, bigger mountains that—

——Like giants stand
To sentinel enchanted land—

nobly picturesque scenery, and an immense amount of tourists. I never did, I really never did, meet such people as I met at the fort of Ben Lomond, and among the shores of Loch Katrine, at solitary hotels, and out-of-the-way nooks and corners. My friend, with whom I spent the quiet days at a charming fishing lodge, near Loch Lomond, dismissed me with his blessing on to the deck of a lake steamer, with an intimation that I was going among savages. I am not, I believe, a very fastidious man. I certainly prefer the society of ladies and gentlemen, but as a citizen of the world, more particularly of the racing world, I put up with, in their absence, what I can get, and rub shoulders with a lot of very curious specimens of humanity. But I give you my honour some of the Scotch tourists could not be handicapped with them. Where they come from, and why they "toured" as the Americans say, I don't know. There were Jews and Jewesses,—men from the manufacturing districts of the North of England I should guess from their speech,—newly married couples in wedding garments up in the heart of Argyleshire (one bridegoom sat opposite to me at the table d'hôte at Tarbut *in a long white satin tie*) and an *olla podrida* of people so rough and uncouth in manner and behaviour that I kept wondering what I had in common with such beings, and how it was that we were sitting at the same dinner table together,—doing the same things, looking at the same beauties of nature, pouring over the same guide-books, and, except that each individual member of the mass was probably spending a good deal more money than I was, living on terms of perfect equality. I was told the season was over for the good people, and that this was the "ruck" that comes at the close. But what a testimony to the wealth of this country did not the said ruck afford! Here were people,—shopkeepers in large towns,—publicans and sinners of all classes with their wives and families taking an expensive holiday, spending a great deal of money, eating and drinking of the very best (their dinners were always a great feature) and living in the enjoyment of all the luxuries that landlords could give. Truly trade and business,—it is no new discovery,—are deservedly the gods of our idolatry, for to trade and business belong (with the cares and anxieties) the pleasures of this life. I could not help thinking as I gazed upon a group on board the boat that was taking us under the shadow of Benvenue, the said group looking with lack lustre eye on the stately mountain, and listening to some local *cicerone* who was expatiating on the Lady of the Lake and the Knight of Snowdon, how many poor ladies and gentlemen were longing to be where they now were, but prevented by the *res angustæ domi* of which the group before me evidently knew nothing. Well, I suppose it is all right, and the political economist, and Beales, M. A. (who by the way has been made a county court judge as a reward for his sedition and the destruction of the park railings) would rather rejoice over the poor gentlefolk, and talk of the hand of the honest man and the sweat of his brow. Why the hand of the honest man should be always a dirty hand I do not know, but there were a good many on board the Rob Roy, and—but there, perhaps, I am dwelling too much on this subject, and you will say I am aping the fine gentlemen who will not suffer the cloth of frieze to come between the mind and his nobility. Not so indeed. Would it had been the "cloth of frieze." Only you see these people rather clashed with the associations of the locality, and they made me angry, and I have given you the benefit of my anger in this jeremiad.

I wish I could tell you something about the Cesarewitch, but we are still in darkness. Hawthornden is favourite, and his position has not been shaken by the bad figure Kingcraft has cut this week. I have tried to make out a list of starters, but in the two great Autumn Handicaps you can scarcely do this with any certainty till within about two or three days of the race. All Newmarket is full of the praises of Adonis, one of the many distinguished "refugees" with which the place abounds. He is said to be a clinker, and I am entreated to back him, but he is "dark," to me at least, and it is against my principles to trust one of whom I know nothing. I subjoin a list of those now in the market and their prices, and the field probably be composed of the majority:—

Cesarewitch.

1100 to 100 agst Hawthornden (taken and offered after 1200 to 100 and 1000 to 90 had been taken.)
1000 to 80 —— Wheatear (offered, 1000 to 70 taken freely.)
500 to 30 —— Typhœus (taken.)
1000 to 55 —— Falkland (offered, after 1000 to 50 had been taken.)
1000 to 50 —— Sister to Chérie (offered, after 1000 to 40 and 500 to 20 had been taken.)
1000 to 50 —— Bonny Swell (offered, 25 to 1 wanted.)
500 to 20 —— Royal Rake (taken.)
1000 to 40 —— Adonis (offered.)
1000 to 40 —— Pax (offered.)
1000 to 40 —— Make Haste (offered.)
300 to 10 —— Rattlepate (offered.)
40 to 1 —— Mont Blanc (offered.)
400 to 10 —— Tabernacle (offered.)
1000 to 20 —— Recorder (offered.)
5000 to 100 —— Blanford (offered.)
1000 to 20 —— Pompeii (offered.)
1000 to 20 —— Free Trade (offered.)
1000 to 15 —— Normanby (offered.)
1000 to 15 —— Nightjar (offered.)
1000 to 15 —— Indian Ocean (offered.)
1000 to 15 —— Brigantine (offered, take 100 to 1.)
1000 to 10 —— Blueskin (taken.)
1000 to 10 —— Ethus (taken and offered.)
1000 to 10 —— The Spy (taken and offered.)
1000 to 10 —— Play (taken and offered.)
1000 to 10 —— Flippant (taken and offered.)
1000 to 10 —— Lady Masham (offered.)
1000 to 10 —— Coutts (offered.)
1000 to 5 —— Oxonian (taken.)
1000 to 5 —— Cradle (offered.)
1000 to 4 —— Finesse (taken.)
1000 to 2 —— Tramp (taken.)
1000 to 2 —— Duke of Beaufort (taken.)
1000 to 2 —— Threatener (taken.)
1000 to 70 agst William Day's lot (offered.)
400 to 100 agst Typhœus, 1, 2, 3 (offered.)
600 to 100 agst Adonis, 1, 2, 3 (offered.)
2500 to 100 agst The Spy, 1, 2, 3 (offered.)

Cambridgeshire.

100 to 6 agst Queen of Hearts (taken and offered.)
20 to 1 —— Frivolity (taken.)
500 to 20 —— Leila colt (taken.)
1000 to 40 —— Podesta (taken and offered.)
1000 to 20 —— Adonis (taken.)
5000 to 50 —— Charnwood (taken.)

These are the latest odds, though others, it is possible, might be backed on the quiet, that are not in the above list. The field will be large, I think, and my private fancy is that Typhœus will run a very good horse, though whether he will quite stay the course I have some doubt. Every one gives me a different tip, and it is, as it always is, a very open race. The great feature of the meeting this week has been the upsetting of the idea that Sorsette, the French mare, is the great animal we thought her. She was beaten in the Trial Stakes by Prince Henry, a horse that has always been considered rather moderate, she giving him 10lbs. *Now* it is said Prince Henry is a real good one, but of that I have my doubts. At all events, Sorsette is not the modern wonder, only a very good mare indeed. The running of the French horses has been extraordinary. They have won six races, and have run well up in others. Blue Gown cut up very badly, and is turning out a rogue, as many do who have had too much of it. Goubi, belonging to Charles Lafette, the well-known Paris banker, won a Handicap Sweepstakes this afternoon over the Cesarewitch course, carrying the top-weight 8st. 12lbs.,—a very excellent performance indeed. Would that they could have carried their colours to the front as gallantly on other and more fatal fields.—*Pioneer*. ASMODEUS.

Napoleon's Sword.—The sword which Napoleon laid at the feet of the King of Prussia was not returned to the fallen Emperor, as some papers have by mistake supposed. It is among the trophies of war, if indeed it should not rather be considered as standing apart from them, and it will have a place in the Berlin Arsenal.—*Correspondent of Telegraph.*

New Version of Plato.—Considerable curiosity has been expressed regarding Professor Jowett's "Plato." We are able to give the following particulars. The book, which will be in four thick octavo volumes, will contain a translation of all the works of Plato; and to each dialogue will be prefixed an introduction of considerable length. The work has occupied the new Master of Balliol for many years, and has been submitted by him for revision to several scholars of eminence: it may be expected before the end of 1870.—*Athenæum*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

EXCHANGE.

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/16d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/16d.	do.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Acceptance	3	per cent.
" Advances on Govt. Securities	4 to 5	ditto
" Other approved Bills	6 to 7	ditto

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the STOCK-in-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of a SADDLERY and HARNESS BUSINESS of eleven years' standing in Poona. The present Proprietors only wish to dispose of it owing to the failing health of the Conducting Partner. For particulars apply to SMITH & Co., Saddlers, &c., East Street, Poona.

Poona, 25th October 1870.

FOR SALE, at Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee, FOUR COTTON PRESSES (two at each place) belonging to the Apollo Press Company, Limited. They are West's Geometrical Patent, worked by manual labor, conveniently situated for business, and well worth the attention of Cotton Merchants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. BREUL, at Oomrawuttee, or to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

GINNING FACTORY for SALE.—TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, the whole Property of the WUDWAN COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, situated at Dhundooka, consisting of the Right to Possession of about 23 acres of Land, Boiler, Engine, Gin and Press Houses, Warehouses, Cooley Lines and Bungalow, Engine and Boiler, 60 double action Macarthy Gins, 6 Openers Slide Lathe, Cartweighing Machine, Steel-yard, Beam and Scales, Portable Forge, Anvil, Vice and Smithy, Lathe and other Tools, Fire-engine, Portable Crane, Grindstone, 1 large Country Cotton Press, Fuel, &c., spare Knives and Knife Frames, Crank Shafts and Legs, Roller Spindles, Pulleys, Brasses, Leather, Iron, Wood, and other spare Stores. There is a good well on the Premises, and the whole is in fair condition and working order.

Dhundooka is only fifteen miles from Dhollera, and abundance of Kupas is grown in the immediate neighbourhood.

Application to be made to WILLIAM WILSON, Dhundooka.

Dhundooka, 22nd October 1870.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FOR SALE.

A fresh lot of WHALERS and a batch of well selected ARAB HORSES, suitable for all purposes, and a few SEASONED HORSES fit for immediate work, comprising,

A pair of perfect match Bay Arabs, 5 years old, fast trotter, thoroughly broken into Harness.

One Brown Whaler up to weight, thoroughly quiet in Saddle.

One Grey Arab Galloway, a perfect Lady's Horse, 5 years old.

One Miniature Brougham, price Rs. 700.

26th October 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD,
on 15th November 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER 1865.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H Prentis, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq

Agents at Bombay,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited.)

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP	£250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria or Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts ...	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

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BIERS & Co.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

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desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

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INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
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This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

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